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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD
OF
State Commissioners of Public Charities
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

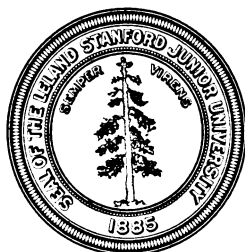


TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 28th, 1870.

ALBANY:
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1870.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD

OF

State Commissioners of Public Charities

COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities,

CHAS. S. HOYT, *Secretary*,

ALBANY, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 28th, 1870.

ALBANY:

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1870.

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1869

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 94.

IN SENATE,

March 28, 1870.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC
CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *March 28th*, 1870. }

To the Honorable ALLEN C. BEACH,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—I have the honor, herewith, to transmit the Third Annual Report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities to the Legislature.

Yours, with great respect,

24 72942

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,

President of the Board.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

SECRETARY,
CHAS. S. HOYT.

PRESENT AND PAST MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

(PAST MEMBERS IN ITALIC.)

DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Name.	Judicial District.	Residence.	Term expires.
January 20, 1869.....	Nathan Bishop.....	First.....	New York city....	January 20, 1873.
January 15, 1868.....	Harvey G. Eastman.....	Second	Poughkeepsie	January 15, 1872.
January 15, 1868.....	John V. L. Pruyne.....	Third	Albany	January 15, 1871.
January 15, 1868.....	Edward W. Foster.....	Fourth.....	Potsdam	January 15, 1870.
January 15, 1868.....	Theodore W. Dwight ...	Fifth	Clinton	January 15, 1875.
January 15, 1868.....	Samuel F. Miller.....	Sixth	Franklin.....	January 15, 1874.
January 15, 1868....	Martin B. Anderson	Seventh	Rochester.....	January 15, 1876.
January 15, 1868.....	<i>Fred. H. James</i>	Eighth.....	Lancaster.....	January 15, 1869.
January 15, 1869.....	Sandford Eastman	Eighth	Buffalo.....	January 15, 1877.

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REPORT.

The Commissioners of the Board of State Charities respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The powers and duties of the board are prescribed by chapter 951 of the Laws of 1867.

The Commissioners are required, under the provisions of this act, first, as often as once in two years, to visit and examine into the condition of the city and county alms and poor-houses ; and, second, to visit and inspect all the charitable and correctional institutions in the State receiving State aid, except prisons. The prisons are inspected under State authority by the New York Prison Association.

The intention of the Legislature thus appears to have been to place under authorized inspection all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, and to provide a systematic and careful supervision of the expenditure of public funds.

This board, in performance of its duties, made a full and carefully prepared report in the year 1869 of the condition of the alms-houses and county houses, and of the institutions of a charitable nature, wholly or mainly supported by the State. That report, however, did not include the "incorporated charities," supported by the union of private benefactions with municipal and State aid.

The secretary of the board has mainly devoted his attention during the past year to the investigation of the condition of these institutions. They are very numerous and scattered

throughout the State. Many of them are large establishments, having considerable funds at their disposal and many persons under their care. No cursory inspection in such a case is of much value. His time, for these reasons, has been so much occupied that his report has only quite recently been finished and placed under the control of the board. For this reason the commissioners are not prepared to make, at present, an extended report of their own views, but must content themselves with giving, in the main, the general results of the secretary's inspection.

For the reasons already indicated, no personal inspection of the county houses has been made since the report of the year 1869. It is proper also to observe that the law under which the commissioners act only requires them to report on the condition of these houses once in two years.

We strongly press upon the Legislature the fact that the clerical force of our board is insufficient. The commission can only reach its proper efficiency when it shall be in our power to annually visit and inspect every institution placed under our care.

We also respectfully recommend that this board have power to examine into the condition of all charitable institutions of the State, whether they receive State aid or not. It is enough to justify inspection that they have the dependent classes of society under their care. They are incorporated not for their own sake, but simply as instrumentalities for the public good. The present system leads to this unfortunate result, that if, in a particular year, an institution receives State aid it can be inspected; if it fails to do so in a succeeding year our powers cannot be exercised. So no examination can be had of an institution which has been organized, and is known to be preparing to make an application to the Legislature for assistance. Wisdom would seem to dictate that such institutions should, before

all others, be examined, so that unworthy applications might be discountenanced and rejected. While the State undoubtedly pursues a wise course in making appropriations to well-trying existing institutions, there is considerable danger that an indiscriminating bestowal of the public moneys may stimulate into a sickly and worthless existence, associations which have no legitimate claim to public countenance and support.

The members of the board for the year 1869 were :

Nathan Bishop.....	1st District.
Harvey G. Eastman	2d District.
John V. L. Pruyn.....	3d District.
Edward W. Foster	4th District.
Theodore W. Dwight.....	5th District.
Samuel F. Miller	6th District.
Martin B. Anderson.....	7th District.
Sandford Eastman.....	8th District.

Charles S. Hoyt, M. D., continues to be the secretary of the board, and has performed his duties to our entire satisfaction.

The results of the inspection and information obtained during the year ending December 31st, 1869, may be grouped together under the following principal divisions :

- I. State Charities.
- II. Local Charities of Municipalities.
- III. Incorporated Institutions.

I—STATE CHARITIES.

The leading interest of the public during the year has been turned toward the care of the insane, and improved modes of instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1. CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INSANE.

The condition of the pauper insane in the county poor-houses was shown in our last report to be truly deplorable. We are happy to be able to chronicle the opening of the Willard Asylum, at Ovid, on the thirteenth of October, 1869,

under the care of John B. Chapin, M. D. During the brief period intervening between the time of its opening and the close of the year, one hundred and forty-two patients were admitted. These all belonged to the class of chronic pauper insane.

Several of our number have visited this institution, and have closely watched its practical working. We can scarcely express our gratification at the striking contrast between the condition of the insane pauper here and at the poor-house. The buildings are well arranged and well ventilated ; the insane are, almost without exception, free from close restraint, are without excitement, comfortably clothed and clean in their persons. Their food was suitable to their condition, and every reasonable provision was made for their comfort.

Since the secretary's report the number of inmates has greatly increased. A question of much magnitude will soon press for solution. What provision shall be made for the residue of the chronic pauper insane? We do not intend in this report to enter into a question which divides the opinion of medical men, as to the best mode of treating these persons. It is proper to state, however, that it is the opinion of Dr. Chapin that a very large proportion of the whole number of this class can be provided for at Ovid at a comparatively small expense on the large farm of the State, consisting of four hundred acres. In his judgment, detached buildings may be economically constructed, and the general oversight of the managers and the superintendent may be extended readily over the increased number. This board proposes in its next report to give this whole subject careful attention.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica has taken an important step in advance in making use of the services of Dr. E. R. Hun, of Albany, as special pathologist. His *post-mortem* investigations have been continued, and are believed by medical experts to shed much light on the general subject which they are designed to illustrate. We would recommend that the Legis-

lature confer upon this institution the necessary authority and appropriations to secure the continuance of this class of investigations.

The statistics of the asylum show the great importance of early hospital treatment. It should be strongly sounded in the ears of the people of this State that in this, our oldest institution, in which the officers are men of skill and of large experience, the per centage of recoveries in the case of those who are not brought to the institution in the early stages of the disease, is small. Those who are at once subjected to medical treatment are quite likely to recover. When will the people fully accept the proposition that insanity is to be considered as a disease, truly alarming in its form, but still a disease, generally yielding to medical treatment when recent, but taking on a form of obstinate permanence when chronic? Many hundreds of people are at this moment hopelessly insane because the unreasoning affection of friends overcomes their better judgment, and they are retained at their homes under the care of physicians unskilled in this form of disease, when they should be subjected to the curative treatment of medical experts in hospitals. The time has already arrived for the passage of a law that the pauper insane shall be submitted to early hospital treatment, and the necessary provision should be made for their care. Such a provision seems to us not only eminently humane, but statesman-like and wise.

We renew our recommendation of last year, that the private lunatic asylums be made subject to our inspection. This is desired by some of these institutions, and would be useful, not only in securing publicity and inspection, but in assisting us to obtain a complete view of the condition of the insane throughout the State.

2. INSTRUCTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Much interest was aroused during the past year by the suggestion of improved methods in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

The superintendent of the State institution at New York, determined to make a thorough test of these methods under the supervision of an accomplished teacher, Professor Bernhard Engelsmann, whose education in this specialty had been acquired in celebrated foreign schools.

Three of our number visited the institution together, in order to satisfy ourselves, if possible, of the feasibility of teaching deaf-mutes in any considerable number to articulate. The results of our inspection produced conviction in the minds of all of us, that there is a considerable number of this unfortunate class of persons who can be instructed in that manner with great efficiency.

It is, perhaps, too early to say, without further experience of this method of instruction, what its capabilities are. The prevailing opinion in the minds of those who have paid the most attention to the subject here, is, that it is specially adapted to those who were not congenitally mute, and have once partially learned to articulate, as well as to those who have only been partially deprived of their hearing. They would believe that it could only be resorted to in the case of congenital deaf-mutes in rare and exceptional instances, where the aptitude to learn is remarkable. The correctness of this distinction cannot however be considered as yet established. Enthusiastic and experienced teachers insist that the system is of wide application, and that the cases in which the capacity to articulate does not exist, if proper instruction is rendered, are truly exceptional and rare. It is our earnest hope that the experiment so wisely set on foot may be tried in the most thorough manner. We cannot easily forget the speaking faces of the mutes, expressive of their joy that they could employ in some imperfect manner the usual methods of intercourse between human beings. Nor can we leave out of sight the great importance of the medium of speech in advancing their opportunities to obtain remunera-

tive employment. Learning to read, as they do, the thoughts of a speaker from the movement of his lips, they may have opened to them many subordinate positions where quickness of communication and reply are necessary, which are now denied to them. We believe that our next report will be able to present detailed and authentic information of the capabilities and results of this interesting method of instruction.

3. INSTRUCTION FOR IDIOTS.

There is still a great want felt in the proper instruction of this unfortunate class of persons, and we desire to reiterate the recommendations and suggestions concerning them contained in our last report.

It will be remembered that they may be broadly divided into two classes, the teachable and the unteachable. Has not the time arrived to carry this well established distinction into practical effect? The State needs, accordingly, two sets of institutions, schools and asylums. It is a serious mistake to crowd those who are only fit subjects of custody into the institutions primarily designed for purposes of instruction. The efficiency of the system is diminished, discipline is impaired, and pupils are crowded out who, for want of instruction, soon decline into the class of chronic cases and become themselves unteachable. There should be at once an asylum established sufficiently large to include all the cases belonging to the class which cannot profit by instruction. All of these should be rigorously excluded from the State institution at Syracuse, which should be devoted solely to educational purposes. Provision should also be made by law for the removal from this institution of all those who, after reasonable trial, do not improve in intelligence. This system should be supplemented by a law requiring that persons of this class should be educated, as far as their faculties would warrant, in early life. It is safe to say that nearly all can be improved if the processes of instruction are not too long delayed.

We are surprised to learn from the report of the secretary that the people of the State are not yet fully acquainted with the noble and humane provision that has been made by former Legislatures for the instruction of idiots, and that if this were the case the number of pupils would be doubled. We think that it would be well to require the town clerks to report to this board the number of idiotic persons in their respective towns. Through the information thus obtained the board could readily communicate by a circular sent to relatives and others interested the methods adopted by the State for the treatment of idiots. A complete system for their custody and education could be established at a moderate expense. The demented class could be placed in suitable buildings upon the State farm at Ovid. They would need nearly the same care as the chronic pauper insane, and could be provided for in nearly the same manner. Should this plan be fully carried into effect additional buildings suitable for instruction would soon be needed. It is presumed that they could be provided at Syracuse, and the present superintendence of Dr. Wilbur, and the services of his teachers, made available with some assistance, for the instruction of those who should prove fit to be pupils in that institution.

4. MANAGEMENT OF OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Without particularizing as to the other State institutions, we beg leave simply to refer to the report of the secretary for such information as in the pressure of other duties he has been able to collect. They generally appear to be in a sound and healthy condition, under the care of competent officers and efficient managers.

The efforts made in behalf of inebriates have not met with as striking success as was at one time anticipated. It is still open to some doubt whether complete recovery can be reasonably expected, in any large number of cases, from the method, now in vogue, of treatment in public institutions, and

the collection of these victims of an insatiate appetite into a class by themselves. We do not intend to object, seriously, to the present plan until we have something better to suggest. We have learned, however, to moderate our expectations, and not to be too sanguine in respect to recovery. It is believed, that in many cases a permanent residence in the asylum is the only resource, as the temptations incident to ordinary life are not likely to be resisted. The institutions of this class under our supervision were well managed during the year, and any imperfect success which may have been achieved is attributable to the inherent difficulties of the case.

It gives us great pleasure to note the marked improvement in the management of the Western House of Refuge. The classification of boys, which was recommended in our last report, has been introduced, and there is a decided improvement in discipline. The institution has been conducted by the superintendent, Mr. Carpenter, as a reformatory; and the harsh and repulsive character of its former penal features has disappeared. This institution seems now to be fitted to accomplish a useful work in the western part of the State. The superintendent was largely influenced in his course of discipline, by the representation of members of our board, and we have reason to believe, that the managers are convinced that the institution should be conducted according to the principles of a reformatory rather than those of a prison.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE OFFICERS, INMATES, RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

We group together in a single paragraph the leading results of the secretary's inspection of the State institutions.

There are three institutions for the treatment of the insane: the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, founded April 7th, 1842; the Willard Asylum for the Insane at Ovid, founded April 8th, 1865, and the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at

Poughkeepsie, founded March 16th, 1867. The first is under the superintendence of Dr. John P. Gray ; the second under the care of Dr. John B. Chapin ; the third under that of Dr. J. M. Cleveland. The average number of inmates at the Utica asylum was a little more than 600 ; the number at Ovid was 142, and at Poughkeepsie none, the institution not yet being in operation. The receipts from all sources at Utica were \$214,753.15, including an item for deficiencies from the State treasury of \$30,000. The expenditures were \$212,371.32. The receipts at Ovid were \$87,754.46. The expenditures were \$81,489.77. The receipts at Poughkeepsie were \$145,696.49, and the expenditures (not including those made in December), on account of construction solely, \$154,002.21.

There were during the year two institutions for the blind : one, the New York Institution for the Blind, at the city of New York, founded April 21, 1831, and the other the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia, founded April 7th, 1865. The superintendent at New York is Mr. William B. Wait ; at Batavia, Dr. A. D. Lord. The average number of pupils at New York was 158, and at Batavia eighty-two. The receipts at New York were \$33,565.64 ; the expenditures were \$33,618.81. The receipts at Batavia were \$34,079.31, and the expenditures were \$34,158.22.

There is but a single State institution for the deaf and dumb, known as the "New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," founded April 15th, 1817. Mr. Isaac Lewis Peet is superintendent. The average number of pupils was 513. The receipts (including a special appropriation for deficiencies), were \$155,000 ; expenditures, the same amount.

There is but one State institution for idiots, the New York State Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, founded July 10th, 1851. The Superintendent is Dr. H. B. Wilbur. The average attendance of pupils is one hundred and forty. The receipts were \$36,486.04, with an additional special appropriation from the

State of \$8,000 for repairs. The expenditures equaled the receipts.

The New York State Asylum for Inebriates was founded April 15th, 1854. The superintendent for the year was Dr. Albert Day. The average number of patients was seventy-one. The receipts were \$237,330.77, and the expenditures (of which \$83,208.50 were for construction) \$158,482.97.

The State institutions for the reformation of juvenile delinquents were the New York House of Refuge, at New York, founded May 24, 1824, and the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, founded May 8th, 1846.

The superintendent at New York was Mr. Israel C. Jones ; at Rochester, Mr. Elisha M. Carpenter. The average number of criminal children at New York was about seven hundred and eighty ; at Rochester, three hundred and seventy. The receipts at New York were \$124,507.53, and the expenditures \$125,305.51. The receipts at Rochester were \$57,063.30, with an additional special appropriation of \$10,000 for repairs. The expenditures were \$55,811.38 in addition to the amount of the special appropriation.

II. LOCAL CHARITIES OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Under this general head are included all alms-houses and correctional institutions of the respective cities of the State, as well as county and town poor-houses. We are only able to give for the current year the general results of the statistics contained in their reports and tabulated by the secretary.

1. THE COUNTY HOUSES.

The whole number of dependents in these institutions on the first day of December, 1868, was six thousand seven hundred and forty-five (6,745). The children born in the institutions were two hundred and fifty-eight (258). The number of persons received during the year was twelve thousand and ninety-nine.

(12,099). It will be seen that the entire number of persons belonging to the class of paupers was nineteen thousand one hundred and two (19,102). The number of persons receiving temporary relief was ninety-five thousand two hundred and ninety-seven (95,297). The entire number sustained by the counties, either partially or wholly, was one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine (114,399).

The amount of expenditure for poor-house support during the year was six hundred and thirty-three thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents (\$633,708.50). The appropriations for temporary relief amounted to six hundred and ninety-seven thousand and sixty-eight dollars and fourteen cents (\$697,068.14), making a total expenditure of one million three hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-four cents (\$1,330,776.64).

The value of poor-house establishments was one million two hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,285,200). The earnings of pauper labor were twenty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars (\$27,669).

The condition of the persons supported in these establishments was as follows: There were one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (1,777) lunatics, four hundred and thirty-seven (437) idiots, one hundred and thirty-seven (137) blind, forty-five (45) deaf-mutes, and one thousand six hundred and fifteen (1,615) children. Concerning fifteen thousand and ninety-one (15,091) no special information is afforded by the poor-house reports.

2. CITY ALMS-HOUSES, ETC.

The number of persons in the city alms-houses (in the cities of Brooklyn, New York, Newburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie and Utica) on the first day of December, 1868, was seven thousand two hundred and seventy-eight (7,278). There were received during the year twenty-six thousand six hundred and

seven (26,607), and the number of births was seven hundred and ten (710). The whole number sustained was thirty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five (34,595). Temporary relief was bestowed upon fifty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-nine (54,589). The entire number supported, either in whole or in part, was eighty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-four (89,184).

The expenditures for direct support were nine hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$980,156.98), and for temporary relief, were two hundred and eighty-four thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-three cents (\$284,893.43). The entire expenditure was one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand and fifty dollars and forty-one cents (\$1,265,050.41).

The value of property used for the purposes of these institutions was four million and fifty-five thousand dollars (\$4,055,000). The earnings of pauper labor were three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars (\$3,450).

The condition of those supported was as follows: There were two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three (2,763) lunatics, eighty-eight (88) idiots, one hundred and ninety-five (195) blind, fourteen (14) deaf-mutes, and two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine (2,129) children under sixteen. The condition of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and six (29,406) is not stated in the report.

COMBINED VIEW OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE REPORTS OF ALL THE ALMS-HOUSES.

The whole number supported in all the alms-houses was fifty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven (53,497). The persons receiving temporary relief numbered one hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (149,886). Two hundred and three thousand three hundred and eighty-

three (203,383) persons were thus wholly or partially dependent upon public support. The entire expenditure made on their account was two million five hundred and ninety-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and five cents, (\$2,595,827.05). The property invested for this purpose was valued at \$5,340,000.

It is fair to charge to annual support the interest of this last named sum, \$373,800. The expenditures in such a case would amount in the aggregate to nearly three millions of dollars (\$2,969,627).

The earnings from pauper labor amounted to \$31,119.

From this general view some important suggestions readily occur to the mind.

First. Why should the earnings from pauper labor be so small? The earnings average but a little more than fifty cents a year from each pauper supported by the State. True, many are wholly disabled. It is impossible, however, that this can be the explanation of such small returns. If the very improbable supposition be made that only one-tenth are able to labor, the earnings of that very small proportion would still average but five dollars per year. The exhibit shows that a work-house system might be most advantageously introduced, thus not only utilizing pauper labor, but preventing the alarming increase of the unproductive class, who are thus surely fastening themselves upon the producers.

Second. Public attention can scarcely fail to be attracted by the fact that over two hundred thousand persons out of a population of from four to five millions are seeking relief at the hands of the State. Many of those, who in 1869 sought temporary relief, have become paupers in 1870. The children who are born in the alms houses are now to be counted by the thousands. Does not the welfare of the State demand that active steps should be taken to prevent this class of paupers from becoming hereditary? Ought not the children to be

removed to orphan or juvenile asylums, where they can receive suitable instruction and be taught the means of self-support? Ought not the able bodied adults to be set at work? These questions are pressing for solution. The conviction is increasing in the minds of some of our number that the present system is so faulty in its working that it must be substantially abandoned. A rigid classification must be adopted. Those deprived of their reason, or of the use of any of their senses must be placed in special asylums; children must be separated from adults, and able bodied paupers must be compelled to work. Alms-houses will only be needed for the few who are not capable of self-support, and who do not belong to the classes already referred to.

III. INCORPORATED CHARITIES.

To the investigation of this class of institutions the work of the past year has been principally devoted. But very little has been known hitherto of the details of their practical administration, regarded as a whole. Individual institutions have been prominently before the public, and have attracted much attention. We are confident, that the aggregate effort of our benevolent citizens will make a great impression upon the mind of every observant and thoughtful person, who will be led by the results of this report, to the conclusion, that it is a wise and far-seeing policy on the part of the State to stimulate individual activity and benevolence. It will be seen that a small State appropriation continues many an useful association in active operation, which might otherwise languish and perhaps altogether fail.

These institutions may be conveniently divided into three general classes. 1st. Those which are designed for the care, training and correction of orphan, neglected or criminal children, or as homes for the friendless. 2d. Those which provide

receptacles and treatment for the sick, infirm or diseased. 3d. Those which supply medicine, medical prescriptions at dispensaries, or medical attendance at the patient's own residence.

The first class of institutions may broadly be considered under two subdivisions; the first would embrace those which are particularly designed to train and manage children, neglected, exposed to crime, or convicted of minor offenses. Some of these would hold a position midway between the house of refuge and the orphan asylum. The second subdivision would embrace orphan asylums proper, and homes for the friendless. The institutions thus described will be considered under this general arrangement.

Before entering into a consideration of some of them in detail, the general results of the examination made into their condition will be stated.

1. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

(1.) *General Remarks.*

The whole number of such asylums and establishments visited was one hundred and five (105). Of this number forty-two were founded by special charter, and the residue, as far as known, under the general law applicable to such cases.

The value of their real estate was \$5,074,602.10; of their personal property in use, \$299,635.94; of their bonds and securities, \$1,799,995.20. Total value of property, \$7,104,233.24.

The entire indebtedness was \$760,401.07.

The total receipts for the last year from all sources were \$2,722,079.89.

Of this amount there was received from public sources \$615,650.88. This sum is composed of the following separate items: Receipts directly from the State, \$146,638.61; from boards of supervisors of counties, \$142,124.74; from cities and villages, \$326,807.53.

The entire expenditure was \$2,531,915.88.

The special items will be found in the tables appended to the secretary's report.

The cash on hand at the close of the year was \$230,677.61. At the end of the former year it was \$170,123.95.

The total number supported in the various institutions was seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-two (17,982). Of these, seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight were discharged. The number remaining at the close of the year was ten thousand one hundred and ninety-four (10,194).

With this general statement we proceed to consider these asylums according to the classification already indicated.

(2.) *Asylum for the Care and Training of Neglected and Criminal Children.*

The prominent institutions of this class are the New York Juvenile Asylum, founded June 30th, 1851; the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children at New York, founded April 14, 1863; a society of the like name at Buffalo, founded April 25th, 1864; and the Children's Aid Society.

The first three of these institutions have certain powers conferred upon them by law. They closely resemble each other in their general plan of organization.

The eldest of these institutions, the New York Juvenile Asylum, was established with a view of taking charge of truant, disobedient and neglected children, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, who might be either committed to its care by magistrates or voluntarily surrendered to its custody. Its main object is to give the children a suitable moral and intellectual training, and to fit them, by habits of industry, for the practical affairs of life. An important department of its business is to bind out, with the consent of relatives and friends, the children as apprentices to useful occupations.

The institution does not receive aid directly from the State. A large portion of its receipts are derived from the city treasury as a payment for the support of the children. The amount is fixed by law at \$110 per annum for each child. This sum is in part payment for such support and the residue is derived from other sources.

The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, at New York, is conducted upon the same general plan. Its powers are nearly the same. The children receive moral and religious training, as well as an intellectual and industrial education. Their labor is reported as quite remunerative.

The same general course is pursued in the institution at Buffalo.

The leading feature of these institutions is the collection of children in masses, from nine hundred in the largest to one hundred in the smallest. Large buildings are provided, ample grounds secured, superintendents and teachers employed. The children pass through a regular course of discipline extending over several years, perhaps; at all events, for a time thought sufficient by the managers to make it safe either to discharge them or to bind them out to learn some trade or to follow some calling in life.

The Children's Aid Society, founded January 1, 1855, is managed upon a wholly different theory. The theory itself and its practical results are particularly interesting, as it rests almost wholly on the voluntary efforts of individuals, with slight, if any, aid from legislation.

Its leading thought is to so elevate the character of the degraded and neglected child and to so reform its habits of life, that it shall develop a new character, which will be able to withstand the shock of ordinary temptations, and from which will spring new and virtuous habits. This result the Society aims to accomplish by varied agencies, all of which seem to be wisely adapted to its end.

Chief among these are its lodging-houses for the homeless, its industrial schools, its free reading rooms, and its emigration agency. Its work is thus constant upon society. It claims to bring twenty thousand different poor children under its influence in a single year.

Its emigration agency is a remarkable feature of its work. The number of children who have received permanent homes in the west through its action is upward of 18,000. This work it shares with the New York Juvenile Asylum. The tendency of opinion among thinkers upon this subject strongly favors emigration of such children as the true solution of the difficulties attendant upon their reformation. Their old habits and associations are broken up ; their temptations to err are fewer and of a different class ; their agricultural labor is a powerful agent in the formation of fixed and steady habits. Above all, they are on an equality with the members of the society in which they live, and can see, if they possess any discernment, that success in life is within the reach of those who use reasonable efforts to attain it, and that it is within their own reach on like conditions. Many of them thus become reputable members of society, who, if they had remained in their early homes, would have, in all probability, pursued a career of crime. As this report is written, one of these boys, on his way from the west to Yale College, addresses his former associates among the *gamins* of the city, producing a sensation which his teachers well may envy. As he dilates on his new mode of life and his bright prospects for the future, he gives them no exaggerated view of the opportunities which a western home offers to those who choose to avail themselves of its rare advantages.

The reformatory institutions to which we have thus referred have, in connection with the efforts of benevolent individuals, already produced a powerful effect in the diminution of crime among young girls in the city of New York. This is clearly

shown by information furnished by the "Board of Charities and Correction" of that city. It has been estimated that the number of commitments for female vagrancy (including street-walking, prostitution, etc.), has been reduced in ten years nearly 5,000, while, according to the increase of population, it would have been largely augmented. The same general result is shown from the reports of the commissioners of police.

We may, therefore, congratulate the philanthropic and humane on the combined result of all the energetic agencies now so successfully at work in the city of New York in behalf of reform among the young. The two systems, as represented by the New York Juvenile Asylum and the Children's Aid Society, are fully at work, and the cause of social science must profit by the experience of both. We cannot avoid expressing our gratification at the power which the latter possesses to enlist in its behalf the warm and zealous co-operation of volunteer workers from the most intelligent and upright members of society.

(3.) *Orphan Asylums proper, and Homes for the Friendless.*

These institutions are too numerous to be specially described in this report. Full information concerning their methods of treatment of the persons whom they are designed to benefit is collected in the report of the secretary. They are largely managed by philanthropic persons, who give to their interests the most careful attention. These asylums are an index of our civilization of which the State has no little reason to be proud. The secretary has found occasion to speak of bad management in but a single instance. It is to be hoped that his allusions to this institution will lead to a radical and permanent change in its methods. It is due to its managers to say that the insufficiency of their accommodations, particularly of light and ventilation, is attributed by them to their limited income at the time when the secretary's visit took place.

A single remark should be made as to the reports of orphan asylums, particularly of those having charge of industrial schools. It is to be feared that a vicious system exists in certain cases of returning to the Comptroller of the State an attendance of more children than the true state of the facts would properly warrant. While there may be no intention to mislead, a mode of estimate has sometimes been adopted which practically misrepresents the case. We would recommend that the law should prescribe more specifically that the daily attendance of children shall be stated separately from that on Sundays at a Sunday school, and that an exact record be kept in each case, and that the report shall in no case be based upon estimates, but only upon the precise state of facts as disclosed in the daily and Sunday record.

2. HOSPITALS.

The real estate employed for hospital purposes was valued at \$1,431,624.15; the personal property in use, \$159,426.43; bonds and other securities, \$380,825.23. Total value, \$1,971,955.82.

The indebtedness is \$244,735.72.

The receipts from all sources for the year were \$574,716.32. Of this sum, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-one cents (\$157,777.51) were derived from public sources. Of this amount, the State supplied \$88,570.87; the boards of supervisors of counties, \$27,936.13; and the cities and villages, \$41,270.51. These various items comprise the sum of \$157,777.51.

The number of patients treated in the hospitals was seven thousand eight hundred and seven (7,807), and the out-door patients were fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirteen (15,713).

There are no special remarks which occur to us respecting these institutions; they are universally well managed, and con-

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tribute largely to alleviate human suffering. We are pleased to note that in some of them, we hope that it may be true of all, those patients who are able and willing to pay a moderate sum for attendance are permitted and perhaps expected to do so. It seems to us of great importance that this feeling should be cherished in all our institutions, and that nothing should be done to break down or even weaken the sense of personal independence.

A peculiar feature in one of the hospitals, the Marshall Infirmary, should be noted. It has a department for the care and treatment of insane persons. There were one hundred and sixty-six (166) of this class in the infirmary during the year.

3. DISPENSARIES.

The dispensaries are established in the large cities, and in many instances in connection with the hospitals.

A general summary of their condition and work is subjoined.

Their real estate is valued at.....	\$277,500 00
Personal property in use.....	13,953 66
Bonds and securities.....	51,400 00
Total value.....	<hr/> \$342,853 66
Their indebtedness was.....	82,188 00
Their receipts for the year were.....	145,999 24
Their expenditures were.....	<hr/> 144,690 11 <hr/>

The dispensaries, in general, require but small investments in real estate. Their business consists principally in supplying medical advice and medicine gratuitously to those who apply for it. Offices can readily be rented for this purpose, at comparatively moderate rents, in portions of the city accessible to the poorer classes for whom they are designed. Perhaps there are no institutions in the State which render a service greater in proportion to their receipts, and their management is such as to justify public confidence and support.

4. CHARITY WEEK-DAY SCHOOLS.

The institutions receiving appropriations under this head obtained \$50,000 from the State, to be divided *pro rata* among them. They are represented by the secretary as well conducted, and many of them, we believe, are doing great good. It would seem important that care should be taken that the effect of such appropriations should not be to divert attendance from the public schools, and that this provision should be confined to those cases in which it could not be expected that the pupils would attend the ordinary schools provided by law. The number of scholars in attendance is reported to have been forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven (45,767). The whole number of days' attendance was six million two hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixteen (6,238,916). This would give an average attendance of about 136 days, or of twenty-seven weeks of five school days each.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report we desire to call attention to the valuable tables prepared with much labor and fullness, under the direction of the secretary, and published as an appendix to this report.

The survey of the mass of information contained in them, as well as of the general results of his investigations, leads to the conclusion that the public-spirited citizens of the State are rendering it a great service in their spontaneous and unwearied devotion to the public good. The charities of the State are conducted, on the whole, with great prudence and sagacity. Trustees manage with integrity and without a view to private gain. We believe that the information contained in this report and that of the secretary will be welcomed with unfeigned gladness by all those who are interested in charities. Those who have previously been strangers will become acquainted and will be eager to co-operate in promoting the common cause.

All earnest men will rejoice to know that their work is regarded by this board with a candid but vigilant supervision, and that, while the labors of the meritorious are warmly praised, no attempt will be made to shield from just rebuke those who abuse the confidence of the Legislature to obtain grants to which they are not justly entitled.

It is our earnest hope that in our next report we may be able to present the results of a thorough and comprehensive inspection of all the charitable institutions of the State. To that end, we respectfully solicit the enactment of such laws as will place them all under our supervision, and will require from all an annual report of their proceedings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, *President.*

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, *Vice-President.*

Dated ALBANY, *March 28, 1870.*

APPENDIX.

B O A R D

OF

STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities :

GENTLEMEN.—In conformity with the requirements of your Board, I submit this my annual report, relating to the various charitable, correctional and other institutions of the State, subject to your visitation, with accompanying statistical and financial tables, for the year ending December 31st, 1869. A brief summary of the work done, in connection with the general duties assigned to me by the Board, is also submitted.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The clerical labor required of me, to which allusion was made in my last report, has materially increased during the year. In addition to the transaction of the usual business of the office, and the preparation of the annual report, a large correspondence is conducted with those interested in the charities of the State; and, owing to a more intimate knowledge of the relations of the Board to these institutions, this is steadily increasing, extending likewise to other States and to foreign countries. My absence, while engaged in the visitation of institutions, frequently causes delay in the correspondence and other office work, and I respectfully renew the suggestions contained in my last report, as to the necessity and importance of an assistant to aid in the discharge of these duties.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF 1868.

By resolution of the Board, I was charged with the distribution of the annual report of 1868, copies of which have been sent to the various institutions and principal libraries of the State and other States of the Union; to the institutions of the British North American Provinces, and through their representatives to most of the insti-

tutions and public libraries of the governments of Europe. In return, many valuable reports of the institutions of our own and foreign countries have been received, and reports of the institutions of the State have been collected as far as possible. Exchanges have also been effected with the Boards of Charities of other States, and with the various social science organizations of our own and foreign countries. These reports have been placed on file, and will doubtless prove useful to the Board in its future labors.

GENERAL PLAN OF LABOR FOR THE YEAR.

The general plan of labor for the year, as adopted by the Board, at a meeting held in Albany, May 28th, 1869, was as follows :

1st. The visitation of the State institutions at least once in the course of the year.

2d. Collecting returns and tabulating the statistics and financial affairs of the local institutions.

3d. The visitation and inspection of all the incorporated institutions, including those visited in 1868, and the preparation of a detailed report of their condition.

VISITS OF THE SECRETARY.

The resolution of the Board directed me to confine my visitations to the State and incorporated institutions. I accordingly entered immediately upon the duty thus assigned to me, and during the year have visited the State institutions once, and four of them twice ; and, with few exceptions, all the incorporated institutions. In making these visits I was accompanied by one or more members of the Board, as hereinafter stated ; on all other occasions such visitations were made by me alone.

MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE INSPECTION.

In conducting the inspection, the general plan heretofore adopted by the Board, and conforming to the act authorizing its establishment, has been strictly followed. Careful inquiry has in every instance been made into the financial condition of each institution visited ; the government and management of its inmates, and the means provided for their education, care and support ; the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith ; the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employes ; and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness

and good management, deemed important for the information of the Board. The results of these inquiries and examinations were carefully noted at the time, and the statements which follow are compiled mainly from such recorded observations. My acknowledgments are due to those in charge of the various institutions, for the uniform courtesy with which I have been received, and for the facilities placed at my disposal, necessary for the investigation.

DIVISIONS OF THE REPORT.

In accordance with the general plan adopted by the Board at the meeting heretofore alluded to, the subsequent portions of the report will be arranged in three parts as follows:

- I. State Charities.
- II. Local Charities.
- III. Incorporated Charities.

The statistical tables and financial statements annexed will be referred to hereafter.

PART I.—STATE CHARITIES.

There are ten institutions sustained entirely by the State, and embraced in six classes, as follows:

1. Institutions for the Insane.
2. Institutions for the Blind.
3. Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
4. Institutions for Idiots.
5. Institutions for Inebriates.
6. Institutions for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

These institutions differ so materially in their purposes and management that no general statements can be made applicable to all, and their statistics and finances for the year are given in connection with the report of their inspection, which follows. For a more detailed account of their operations, attention is invited to the annual reports of their officers, copies of which will be found on the files of the office.

1. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

These are as follows:

The New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica.

The Willard Asylum for the Insane, at Ovid.

The Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsie.

The Legislature, at its last session (chapter 414, Laws of 1869), provided for the appointment by the Governor of five commissioners to locate an Asylum for the Insane of Western New York in the eighth judicial district, and a site for the buildings has accordingly been selected at Buffalo. The action of the commissioners has been reported, and now waits the necessary appropriations for the erection of buildings, in accordance with plans which may hereafter be adopted.

Additional provision is also being made for the insane in New York and Kings counties. Buildings are in process of erection in the former, with capacity for all its insane; and the asylum in the latter has recently been extended so as to meet fully the present requirements of the locality.

An increasing interest is shown in behalf of the insane in all parts of the State; and it seems quite probable that this class of dependents, both acute and chronic, will ultimately be brought under State superintendence, with proper medical supervision. The completion of the asylums now organized will nearly accomplish the object, and thus relieve the counties from this responsibility.

The number of insane held in custody at the close of the year, in the various institutions of the State, is shown in Part First, Table I, hereto annexed, and the results are compared with those of 1868.

New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

This institution was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 7th, 1842, and opened for patients in 1843. It is located about one mile west from the central part of the city of Utica, upon an elevated plateau of ground, commanding an extended view of the city and surrounding country. The building is a spacious edifice, built of stone and brick, presenting a front of over five hundred, and a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, besides cross-wings, extensions and out-buildings, the entire structure furnishing accommodations for five hundred and fifty patients, and apartments for the officers and necessary attendants. The grounds surrounding the asylum are neatly laid out, and planted with shade trees and shrubbery; and the farm comprises two hundred and fifty acres, about one-fourth of which is in meadow lands and the residue under cultivation. The title to the property is in the State, and the institution is controlled by a Board of Managers appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act organizing the asylum provides for the admission of three

classes of patients, viz. : Pauper, indigent, and paying patients. The first are received upon the application of superintendents or overseers of the poor ; the second on the order of a county judge, upon a certificate of indigency ; and the third in the discretion of the superintendent, under rules established by the Board of Managers. The present charges for pauper and indigent insane are four dollars, and for paying patients, from four to six dollars per week ; but in cases requiring especial care and attention, the latter are charged additional.

The asylum was established as a hospital or curative institution, and the act organizing it made no extended provision for the chronic insane. The demands upon it for recent cases have at all times been nearly equal to its accommodations ; and the Managers have, therefore, been compelled, from time to time, under the law, to return to their friends or the county poor houses, a large proportion of the chronic cases not violent and deemed incurable. The act organizing the Willard Asylum at Ovid, requires that the pauper chronic insane shall be transferred hereafter to that institution, and prohibits their return to the county receptacles, thus relieving the local authorities of their charge.

Statistics.—The whole number of admissions to the asylum from its organization is nine thousand two hundred and twenty-five. Of these, three thousand five hundred and seventy-two have been discharged, recovered ; one thousand four hundred and seven, improved ; two thousand four hundred, unimproved ; one hundred and five, not insane ; and one thousand one hundred and thirty eight have died.

The statistics of the asylum show a larger number of admissions and a greater number treated during the past year than in any previous year. The number of patients in the asylum at the commencement of the year was five hundred and seventy ; the number received during the year, four hundred and sixty-three ; and the total number treated, one thousand and thirty-three—the daily average being a fraction over six hundred. The number discharged was four hundred and thirty, and there were remaining November 30th six hundred and three. Of those discharged, one hundred and fifty-six had recovered ; eighty-five were improved ; one hundred and seventeen, unimproved ; and eight were not insane. The number of deaths was sixty-four. The superintendent states that no acute cases have been denied admission during the year, and that a much larger proportion

of chronic cases than usual have been received; one hundred and thirty-three of those admitted having been insane from two to twenty-eight years.

The records of the asylum show that of those admitted for the year, in a very large proportion of cases the insanity was due entirely to physical causes. Many of them were suffering from acute and severe general disease. Others were broken down in constitution by the various forms of chronic disease, and several were in advanced life. The ratio of recoveries of those placed early under treatment where the accompanying disease was not necessarily fatal, has been fully equal to that of former years, and is highly gratifying. But of those received in the advanced stage the per centage of recoveries has been small, a large majority of the cases becoming demented, or the disease assuming the form of chronic mania. These results, not only in this but other institutions, fully demonstrate the importance and value of early hospital treatment; and until this is enforced by appropriate legislative enactments, the proportion of chronic insane in the State, many of them to be provided for at the public expense, will not be materially lessened.

Financial.—The receipts of the asylum, from all sources, for the past year, were \$214,753.15; the expenditures, \$212,371.32; and the balance on hand December 1st was \$2,381.83. Included in the receipts were \$30,000 from the State treasury to supply deficiencies and extinguish outstanding liabilities, \$101,191.41 for the support of county patients, and \$51,716.66 from sundry private paying patients; and, embraced in the expenditures were \$84,135.52 for provisions, household stores and furniture of all kinds; \$37,983.49 for attendants, assistants and labor; and \$21,197.38 for additions, alterations and repairs of the buildings.

Visitation.—The institution has been visited twice during the year, August 12th and December 13th. The first day was devoted mainly to an examination of the farm, garden and grounds, and the second to an inspection of the buildings and patients.

The farm and garden are under good cultivation, and are highly productive. The wet portions of the farm within a few years have been thoroughly underdrained, involving considerable outlay; but it is stated that the value of its products has largely exceeded the expenditures. The entire premises at the date of inspection were in excellent condition, and the improvements made upon the farm will doubtless hereafter materially increase its revenues.

Considerable repairs have been made in the buildings during the year. Portions of the floors have been relaid, the wood-work in many places has been renewed, and the green-house, erected in 1853, having become damaged, has been taken down and another constructed on an improved plan.

An additional supply of water has been brought to the asylum, and is now distributed by pipes to all parts of the building. This work is not fully completed, but the supply of water is quite ample for all the present requirements of the institution.

Further repairs will soon be required to the buildings. The heating apparatus has been in use for several years, is much worn, and must soon be replaced. Portions of the wood-work, including a part of the floors in the main wing, are considerably decayed, and should be immediately renewed. In other respects the buildings are in good condition.

The ventilation of the asylum, secured by means of a large fan wheel driven by the engine, is upon the most approved plan, and is deserving of notice. At the time of inspection the air in the wards, at a temperature suited to the condition of the patients, was pure, and the ventilation is probably better than that of any other public institution in the State.

No important changes of officers have occurred in the institution during the year. The asylum has continued under the charge of Dr. John P. Gray, who has served as Medical Superintendent for over fifteen years. The assistant physicians have also had large experience in the care and treatment of the insane. Many of the attendants and other officers have been in the institution for several years, and all seem familiar with and attentive to their respective duties.

The services of Dr. E. R. Hun, of Albany, as special Pathologist, have been continued during the year, and *post mortem* examinations, under his immediate direction, have been made in all cases where objections have not been interposed. It is proposed by the Managers to continue investigations in this direction, and to assume a wider range of inquiry, as facilities may offer, with a view to study the causes, and illustrate more fully the pathology of insanity. For this purpose they will ask of the Legislature authority for the permanent appointment of a special Pathologist to the asylum, and for the necessary means to carry on the investigation.

The institution, upon the occasion of each visit, numbering over six hundred patients, is among the largest, and, in its management

and results, ranks with the best in the country, for the care and treatment of the insane. The buildings and grounds at the times of visitation were clean and in good order, and the patients were free from excitement, indicating skill in treatment, with kind and considerate attention. The inspection was thorough and extended, and the results were highly satisfactory.

Willard Asylum for the Insane at Ovid.

This institution, for the care and treatment of the chronic insane poor, now held in the various county poor houses of the State, and those who may be hereafter transferred from the State asylum at Utica, is located on the east bank of Seneca lake, about midway between Geneva and Watkins. The act of the Legislature, establishing the asylum, was passed April 8th, 1865, and the erection of the buildings was commenced in the spring of 1866. The site is known as the "State Agricultural Farm," and contains four hundred and seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and abounding in varied and beautiful scenery. The property was acquired by purchase, and the title is in the State. The institution is controlled by a Board of Trustees, appointed by chapter 822, Laws of 1869; and the appointment of their successors is vested in the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Construction.—The hospital buildings, then in process of erection, were fully described in my last report, and the work of construction, during the year, has been carried on under direction of the Board of Trustees. The appropriations made by the last Legislature, not being deemed sufficient by the Trustees to warrant them in commencing the erection of additional buildings, the expenditures for the year have been made upon those already begun; and these were so far completed and furnished as to be opened for patients on the 13th of October last. The entire buildings commenced, with the exception of portions of the center, are now finished; the boilers and engine are put in; the kitchen, washing arrangements, gas and water-works and sewerage are also completed; and the asylum is well conditioned for patients to the full extent of its present capacity.

Financial.—The report of the treasurer of the asylum shows that the receipts for the past year, from appropriations by the State, were \$87,754.46; the payments were \$81,489.77; leaving a balance on hand December 31st of \$6,264.69.

Plans and estimates for 1870.—The Trustees estimate that for

deficiencies for work already done, for the completion of the center building, and for furnishing and other purposes in connection with the same, \$57,000 will be required. They recommend the extension and completion of an additional wing to the asylum early in the year; the erection of a single group of detached cottages for patients; and the remodeling and fitting up of the agricultural college building for insane or idiots. They estimate for these purposes as follows:

For the extension and completion of an additional wing, \$63,000; for the erection of the cottage group (complete), \$68,000; for furniture for the buildings, \$5,000; for contingencies, \$3,200; and for remodeling and fitting up the college building, \$20,000; making a total of \$160,000.

The present building will accommodate two hundred and fifty patients; the extension of one wing will increase its capacity, fifty; the erection of the group of cottages, two hundred; and the fitting up of the college building, two hundred and twenty-five. The completion of the work proposed for the year would, therefore, give capacity to the institution for over seven hundred patients.

Appointment of Medical Superintendent.—Dr. John B. Chapin was appointed by the Board of Trustees medical superintendent of the asylum, on the first day of April last. During the summer, his personal attention was given to the general affairs of the institution, in connection with the completion and furnishing of the buildings; and at their opening, in October, he assumed the charge. Dr. Chapin has had large experience in the care and treatment of the insane, as assistant physician at the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and otherwise, and his special interest in behalf of those committed to the institution, peculiarly fits him for his position.

Statistics.—The records of the asylum show that from its opening, in October, to December 31st, 1869, one hundred and forty-two patients were admitted. Of these, sixty-four were males and seventy-eight females. No changes or deaths had occurred at the close of the year. A large proportion of those received were above middle age, seventy-four being over forty years old. Ninety-one were foreign, and forty-eight native born, the nativity of three being unknown. In sixty-eight cases, the duration of the disease had been from one to ten years; in thirty, from ten to twenty years; in nine, from twenty to thirty years; in three, from thirty to fifty years; and in twenty-six cases it could not be ascertained. Fifty-

seven were suffering from dementia; sixty-two with chronic mania, and twenty-two with various other forms of mental derangement. All were received from county poor-houses, and upon the order of superintendents of the poor of the several counties liable for their maintenance.

Visitation.—The inspection was made December 3d, accompanied by Commissioners Pruyn and Anderson, and the day was devoted to an examination of the asylum buildings, patients and records, the agricultural college edifice, and grounds.

Ninety-three patients were present. The superintendent stated that nearly all of them, when admitted, were violent and excited; that many of them were brought to the asylum in irons; and that a large proportion, at the time, were filthy in their persons and habits. The results of intelligent supervision, even for the short period they had been in the institution, were then plainly apparent, and are highly encouraging in reference to the future of the asylum. Of those present, all, except three, exhibited sufficient self-control to associate freely with those about them, and none were in close restraint. They were plainly but comfortably clad, neat and clean in their persons, and their rooms were in excellent order. The house is suitably furnished; the table well supplied with good and wholesome food; and a proper effort on the part of the superintendent and subordinate officers, seems to be made to improve and better the condition of the helpless and dependent class intrusted to their care. The results of the inspection were fully satisfactory to the commissioners present.

Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsie.

• This institution was established by an act of the Legislature, passed March 16th, 1867, the site having been previously selected by commissioners appointed by the Governor. Its location is about two miles north of the city of Poughkeepsie, on the east bank of the Hudson river. The farm comprises three hundred acres of good land, a portion of which was acquired by gift and the residue by purchase. The title is vested in the State, and the institution is controlled by a Board of Managers, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The plans of the hospital were completed in June, 1867, and the erection of the buildings was commenced in September following. These plans were described at length in my report of last year, and no further allusion to them at this time is deemed necessary.

Advancement of the work during the year.—The section of that portion of the hospital in process of erection in 1868 is nearly completed. The interior walls are plastered and the wood-work is well advanced. The windows are in, the guards are made and fitted, the floors are laid, and the stairways completed. An additional section was commenced in June last, being the extreme one on the left. The walls of this section are up, and it is now being roofed. The floors will be deaftened in the course of the winter, the sub-floors laid, and some other portions of the interior work done, but no extended operations in connection with construction can be properly carried on until spring.

Financial.—The receipts of the institution for the past year, including a loan of \$19,619.02 negotiated by the Board of Managers, were \$145,696.49. The expenditures were \$154,002.21, leaving a deficiency, November 30th, of \$8,305.72. Further expenditures were made during the month of December, increasing this amount.

Extension of the buildings.—The Managers deem it of the highest importance that the building operations for 1870 shall include all from the present structure to the central edifice; also, the central edifice, the general kitchen, and the boiler and engine-house. Until completed to this extent the present buildings cannot be well utilized, though the section erected in 1868 might be opened next spring; but this would require immediate arrangements to be made for water supply and for sewerage and furniture. The officers of the hospital are of the opinion that neither the interests of the institution or of the insane would be materially advanced by an attempt to open any portion of the buildings for patients before next fall; and that in the meantime arrangements should be made to put it in working order at that time to the full extent of its capacity.

No estimates have as yet been furnished by the Managers as to the amount that will probably be requisite to carry out their recommendations.

Visitation.—The inspection was made December 15th, accompanied by Commissioner Harvey G. Eastman, and a careful examination was made of the buildings erected. A previous inspection was also made by Commissioners Pruyn and Eastman.

The work of construction during the year has progressed under the immediate supervision of a resident architect, assisted by the counsel and advice of Dr. J. M. Cleveland, medical superintendent. The building is admirably planned and substantially constructed;

the accounts of the Managers are well kept, and the business affairs of the institution were found in a highly satisfactory condition.

The number of insane in the district of the hospital, many of them without proper asylum accommodations, presents an urgent necessity for the speedy completion of the buildings.

2. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

No special provision is made by the State, or otherwise, for the support and maintenance of adult indigent blind. The Blind Mechanics' Association, of New York city, assist a few, by giving them employment at fair rates of compensation; but the limited means of the society precludes its accomplishing much. The authorities of New York and Kings counties distribute considerable sums annually to the blind of those localities; but in many portions of the State they subsist by charity, or share the lot of common paupers in the ordinary county and town poor-houses. A careful inquiry into the condition of many of these, for a period of nearly two years, convinces me that a large proportion of them, now supported at the public expense, could provide for themselves, with slight aid in the judicious purchase of materials, and proper instruction and training in mechanical pursuits suited to their capacities. The matter is receiving the attention of those familiar with the condition and necessities of this class of unfortunate dependents, and the subject is one worthy of earnest consideration.

The State has provided for the education of blind persons, in two institutions, as follows:

The New York Institution for the Blind, New York city.

The New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia.

These institutions meet the present requirements of the State, being equal to the proper accommodation of all those seeking admission, and suited by age and otherwise for instruction.

New York Institution for the Blind, New York city.

This institution was established by an association of gentlemen of New York city, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 21st, 1831. The institution was the second for the instruction of the blind incorporated in America, but the first to go into operation, being opened for pupils in March, 1832. The erection of the present building was commenced in 1837, and completed in 1840. The edifice is a plain and substantial structure, built of Sing Sing

marble, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils, besides furnishing apartments for the officers, teachers, and domestics. Its location is on Ninth avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

The title to the property is vested in the association, and the affairs of the institution are controlled by a Board of Managers, selected by the subscribers to its funds. The property, real and personal, has been acquired by donations and legacies, and is valued worth \$314,546.06.

The first appropriation for State pupils was made by the Legislature in 1834, since which time appropriations varying from \$150 to \$300 have been annually made for each pupil maintained. The whole number of pupils received in the institution since its organization is nine hundred and fifty-six; of these, eight hundred and forty-seven were State, and one hundred and nine, New Jersey and private paying pupils. The total expenditure has been \$2,025,967.69, of which \$1,911,500.52 were for State, and \$114,467.17 for other pupils. Of the amount expended for State pupils, \$786,483.11 have been appropriated by the State, and \$1,125,017.41 from the resources of the institution; the proportion of expenses borne by the State being forty-one per cent, and by the institution fifty-nine per cent.

Statistics and management for the year.—The management of the institution has been quite successful for the past year, and its affairs are in a prosperous condition. The completion of the State institution at Batavia in 1868, and the transfer soon after of fifty pupils to that school, has materially lessened the demands heretofore made upon the New York institution, and enabled the managers to extend its benefits to a larger number of blind persons from New York and Kings counties, to which localities admissions in future are to be restricted. The whole number of pupils instructed in the institution in 1868, was one hundred and eighty; and for the past year it was one hundred and fifty-eight. The average daily attendance of State pupils in the former year was a fraction over one hundred and twenty-four; in the latter, nearly one hundred and twelve.

Financial.—The receipts for State pupils for the past year were \$33,565.64; and the expenditures \$33,618.81. The deficiency, \$53.27, has been met from the resources of the institution.

Estimates for 1870.—The managers anticipate an attendance of one hundred and fifty State pupils for the school term of 1870, and estimate that an appropriation of \$45,000 will be required for their

education and support. The cost of repairs to the buildings, and any improvement of the grounds will be met from the resources of the institution, and no appropriation for these purposes will be required.

Instruction.—The threefold instruction given the pupils, intellectual, musical, and mechanical, has been carried on for the year as usual.

In the intellectual department, the system of point-writing, recently introduced, has been brought into requisition; and it is claimed by the superintendent that its value is seen in the more rapid progress and greater proficiency of the pupils in their studies. This is attributable to the fact that by it, the students are enabled to compile their own text-books, and impress their thoughts in tangible form, from day to day, upon subjects coming under their observation, and thus, by their own hands supply a need always felt by the blind, resulting in lasting benefit.

In the musical department, competent teachers have been employed during the year, and all the scholars are thoroughly trained in the rudiments, the more advanced in chorus-singing and vocalization, and others on the piano and organ. A new impetus has been given to this department of instruction, the results of which are apparent by the proficiency of the pupils in the execution of difficult music.

The instruction of the pupils in the mechanical department, has always been a matter of deep interest; and the subject, so important for the welfare of the blind, has received the careful and considerate attention of the superintendent.

In the department for males, the business of making mats, brooms and mattresses has been carried on as usual. The affairs of this department are kept distinct from the general concerns of the institution, and the results for the year show a profit, over all charges, of \$1,628.13. The raw material manufactured amounted to \$7,488.49, and the work was performed entirely by unskilled laborers.

A new and important feature in the industrial training of the girls has recently been introduced into the institution. In addition to the employment heretofore given, sewing machines are now used, and the efforts thus far in teaching the blind to operate them have succeeded admirably. Several of the pupils were selected early in the year upon whom to test the experiment. One of them, a graduate, readily takes apart and replaces all parts of the machine, and does the finest work with the same readiness as those who possess their sight. The others under instruction are improving rapidly, and it is

anticipated that this department of labor will form an important feature in the future of the institution, in connection with the industrial training of its female pupils.

Visitation.—The institution was visited October 28th, accompanied by Commissioner Bishop, and a careful examination was made of its management and affairs. No changes have occurred in the officers during the year. The superintendent, Mr. William B. Wait, has held the position since 1863, and is active and zealous in the discharge of his duties. Many of the teachers have been connected with the schools for a long time, and all seem fully competent for the positions assigned to them. The Board of Managers, composed of eminent citizens, and serving without compensation, warmly supports the superintendent and teachers in their efforts to elevate the standard of the schools, and the institution justly ranks among the best of its class in the country.

New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia.

This institution was established by an act of the Legislature, passed April 7th, 1865, and is located in the village of Batavia, Genesee county. The erection of the building was commenced in 1866, and it was completed on the 15th of July, 1868. The edifice is built of brick, is three stories in height, with a front of two hundred and six, and a depth of one hundred and eighty-five feet, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils, besides furnishing apartments for the officers, teachers and attendants. The site comprises fifty acres of land, and was presented to the State by the village of Batavia. The institution is supported by annual appropriations from the State treasury, and it is controlled by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the title to the property being in the State. The school term commences on the second Wednesday in September in each year, and closes on the second Wednesday in June. Seven years constitute a full course of instruction in the institution.

Statistics.—The number of pupils enrolled for the term ending June, 1869, was seventy-four, and the number received the present term to December 31st was ninety. Of these, sixty-four were pupils of the last term and twenty-six, new pupils. The entire number enrolled since the opening of the institution is one hundred. Fifty of these were transferred from the New York institution, one from the Pennsylvania institution, and forty-nine were without any

previous instruction. Forty-four counties are represented in the institution. Fifty-five of those admitted were males and forty-five females. Eighty-eight were received on the application of parents and friends, and twelve on the authority of counties. It is not anticipated that the number of pupils will materially increase the present term, but quite a considerable increase is expected at the opening of the next term.

Financial.—The appropriation for the past year was \$34,079.31, and the expenditures were \$34,158.22, showing a deficiency of \$79.31. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$35,000, and it is thought by the Trustees that this will be sufficient to meet the current expenses. They estimate that the same amount will be required for the coming year for similar purposes; \$5,000 for the improvement and cultivation of the grounds, and \$3,000 for repairs.

Visitation.—The institution was visited December 8th, and the day spent in its examination. At its opening, in 1868, it was placed under the control of Dr. A. D. Lord (formerly superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Blind), who continues in charge. The schools are conducted by competent and energetic teachers, and the pupils apparently are rapidly advancing in their studies. The institution is designed to give each pupil a good English education, and the course of instruction pursued is similar to that adopted in other schools of like character. Instruction in music is also given, and such social and moral culture as deemed important to fit the pupils for the associations of after life.

No industrial department for males has as yet been established. The larger girls are employed in plain needle and fancy bead work; but no general plan of labor has been adopted. It is designed, however, as soon as practicable, to introduce departments of labor suited to the condition and capacities of all the pupils.

The buildings are in good condition, and improvements are being made upon the farm and grounds; but these are not yet fully completed.

The superintendent is active and energetic in the discharge of his varied duties, and the good order in which the institution was found at the time of visitation indicated judicious management. The inspection was in all respects satisfactory, and the results of the first year's operations are highly gratifying.

3. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

There are two institutions embraced in this class of charities, subject to the visitation of the Board: The State Institution in New York city, and The Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, controlled by a benevolent association, at Buffalo. The result of an inspection of the former herewith follows, and that as to the latter will be found in Part III of the report.

New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York city.

This institution was established by an association of gentlemen of the city of New York, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 15th, 1817. Its location is on Washington Heights, near the Hudson river, about nine miles from the City Hall. The buildings are plain and substantial. They are constructed of brick, and will accommodate five hundred pupils, besides the officers, teachers and employees. The grounds are neatly laid out with walks and carriage roads, appropriated for lawns and play grounds, and ornamented by native and transplanted trees and shrubbery. The site is commanding, and the view from the grounds is extended and beautiful. The title to the property is vested in the association, and its affairs are controlled by a Board of Directors, selected by its life members, and serving without compensation.

Three classes of pupils are admitted to the institution, viz: State, county, and private paying pupils. A few New Jersey State pupils are also received. The first appropriation from the State was in 1821, since which annual appropriations for the support of State pupils have been made. These are received upon the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the term being five years, but this is often extended.

Statistics.—The whole number of pupils admitted to the institution since its organization is two thousand and eighty-eight. Of these, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four were residents of the State, and two hundred and twenty-four of other portions of the country. The number in the institution at the commencement of the past year was four hundred and ninety; the number received during the year, one hundred and eleven; the number discharged, including two deaths, sixty-five; and the number remaining, December 31st, was five hundred and thirty-six. Of these, three hundred and thirty-eight were State, and one hundred and forty-one county pupils.

Twenty-five of the latter have nearly reached the age of twelve years, at which time they will be transferred to the State list. Thirty-four were New Jersey State pupils, and twenty-two private pay pupils.

Financial.—The financial affairs of the institution are quite prosperous. The appropriation for the year, for current expenses (\$105,000), it is stated, will be quite ample, and the special appropriation of \$50,000 (chapter 822, Laws of 1869), to meet deficiencies, has been applied toward the liquidation of outstanding indebtedness, which is now nearly extinguished. During the year the Managers have disposed by sale of nine and one-half acres of the land on Washington Heights, remote from the buildings, for \$262,279. A portion of this sum has been applied to the payment of indebtedness against the real estate, leaving a fund of \$87,279, to be used as occasion may hereafter require.

Estimates for 1870.—Including twenty-five county pupils soon to be transferred to the State list, there will be in the institution at the close of the present academic year three hundred and sixty-two State pupils, and the Managers anticipate this will probably be increased by admissions to three hundred and eighty. They ask for an appropriation of \$114,000 to meet current expenses, and state that no appropriation will be required for deficiencies, improvements, indebtedness or otherwise, the present resources of the institution being ample for these purposes.

Improvements.—The buildings have undergone large repairs during the year, and the range of shops, in process of erection last year, has been completed at a cost of \$20,000, the expense being met by a legacy to the institution by one of its late managers. The building is well constructed, conveniently arranged for work shops, and meets fully the requirements of the mechanical department.

Contemplated improvements.—The managers contemplate, the early completion of the original design of the school-house, by adding a third story, and the erection of a building to accommodate the juvenile department. These improvements have become highly necessary, the capacity of the buildings being inadequate to meet the requirements of the pupils, and especially so in the arrangement and classification of the schools.

Instruction.—The system of instruction in the institution remains substantially as in former years, improved, however, in its details, by the experience of more than half a century. In addition to the sign language taught in the schools, which has been improved and extended,

so as to furnish expressions for nearly every word now in use, the teaching of articulation has been prosecuted during the year with more zeal, and in a greater number of cases than formerly. This department of instruction is under the immediate supervision of Professor Bernhard Engelsmann, trained in the celebrated articulating schools of Germany ; and he has prosecuted his labors with untiring energy, assisted by two zealous lady teachers. Fifty pupils have been placed in this department, composed of the following classes :

1st. Those who learned to speak before they became deaf, and still retain some proficiency of utterance.

2d. Those whose partial hearing, while insufficient for the acquisition of speech under ordinary circumstances, is still a great aid in special instruction.

3d. A few congenital deaf-mute children, of remarkable quickness and docility.

The results of these efforts in teaching articulation in the first and second classes have been highly satisfactory. Many of the pupils have learned to speak quite distinctly and with considerable fluency, not only with their instructors but with others ; and it is designed by the superintendent to pursue this system of teaching in the future, so as to extend its benefits to all pupils likely to be benefited by such instruction. The third class are included as a test, but the results, thus far, have not been very encouraging. It is anticipated, however, that a few may succeed, and the managers have resolved to make every effort within their power fully and fairly to test the system in their cases.

Labor of the Pupils.—With the completion of the new range of shops, the facilities for teaching trades, and giving the pupils more choice in their pursuits, are greatly increased. It is proposed to add to the list of trades that of printing, as more attractive and better suited to the tastes and capacities of the more intelligent pupils than any of those now taught. This will probably be introduced at an early day.

Visitation.—The visitation was made October 23d, accompanied by Commissioners Pruyn, Dwight and Bishop. The inspection was confined mainly to an examination of the schools, and its results were satisfactory to the commissioners present, and highly creditable to the officers and teachers.

The institution is the largest for the education of deaf-mutes in the country ; and in its management, discipline, facilities for instruc-

tion, and results, is probably unsurpassed in the world. The superintendent, Mr. Isaac Lewis Peet, has been familiar with its operations for more than twenty years; and, in conducting its affairs, he is warmly sustained by an efficient Board of Managers, by a corps of able and zealous teachers, and the advice and counsel of his venerable father, Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., who has been connected with its management from its organization.

The institution seems to fulfill most admirably the objects and aims of its founders, and the best interests of the State will doubtless be subserved by the continuation of appropriations, so adjusted as fully to meet its necessities and the wants incident to the increased number of pupils.

4. INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

The State has provided for the education and maintenance of a limited number of idiotic children in The New York State Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse; but no arrangements have been made for adults or those unteachable.

The provision for idiots in New York city, under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, has, during the year, been materially extended. A school is maintained for those who are teachable, and the unteachable are provided with proper asylum accommodations. The report of the school is very gratifying, and the condition of the inmates has been greatly improved by separation from other dependents, and by the special care suited to their infirm and helpless condition.

In other portions of the State, no adequate local provision is made for this class of persons. The condition of many of them is deplorable, and the State Institution is not adequate to the care of the large number susceptible of improvement by special training. The admissions to the asylum for the year have steadily kept pace with the discharges, and the officers express the opinion that, were its objects well known throughout the State, a building of twice the capacity of the present asylum would soon be filled with pupils. A few of these are held in families, often under the most distressing circumstances; but the large proportion are thrown into county poor-houses, and, passing there the period in which instruction can be given with success, they become permanent inmates, and not unfrequently remain a public charge for life. Many of them, with proper early training, would become able to provide for themselves, either

wholly or in part, and the welfare of society as well as the economy of the State demands the enlargement of the institution at Syracuse, or the establishment of another elsewhere, in order to meet the requirements of this class of persons. Until this is done, and attendance upon the schools enforced by legislative enactments, a very large ratio of the idiots of the State will continue a public charge, and be added to its dependent population.

The State Asylum was founded as an educational institution, and, as far as practicable, its objects have been carried out; but experience has demonstrated that, of those admitted, from fifteen to twenty per cent receive little or no lasting benefit from instruction. These, by their presence, embarrass the schools, and the establishment of a custodial institution for their care and support, embracing also adults, is of the highest importance for the future of the asylum. This was contemplated at the time of its organization, but has never been accomplished. The matter has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Legislature by the trustees, and it is also warmly urged by the superintendent. The humane policy recently adopted by the State for the custody and care of the chronic insane, is everywhere commended; and it would seem that this might very properly be extended to idiots. These could be placed upon the Ovid farm, in the agricultural college building, under the control of the trustees of the Willard Asylum, or be comfortably provided for in cheap buildings on or near the asylum premises at Syracuse. Such an arrangement would lessen the demands now made upon the present institution, and extend its benefits to a larger number of teachable idiots. It would also relieve the counties from the burden of any of this class of persons, and insure to them proper attention and care, without materially increasing the cost of their support. The matter is of the highest importance, and is especially commended to the consideration of the Board.

New York State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse.

This institution was established by an act of the Legislature, passed July 10th, 1851, and was conducted for four years at Albany. The erection of the building at Syracuse was commenced in 1854, and it was completed and occupied in September, 1855. The building is constructed of brick, and consists of a center and two lateral wings. The former is three, and the latter two stories in height, the entire edifice presenting a front of one hundred and fifty three, and a

depth of sixty feet. It is well built and arranged, and will accommodate one hundred and forty inmates. The lot of land comprises fifty acres, and the title to the property is vested in the State. The institution is controlled by a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is sustained by annual appropriations from the State treasury.

Statistics.—The whole number of pupils received in the institution since its organization, is over five hundred, and the number under instruction for the school year ending September 1st, 1869, was one hundred and forty-nine, the daily average attendance being one hundred and forty. Of these, one hundred and twenty-three were the beneficiaries of the State, the residue being supported by parents, guardians or friends. The number who left or were dismissed during the year was twenty-one, and the number of deaths, two. Of those dismissed, three were removed on account of sickness, five because unteachable, and the remainder left on the expiration of their term of residence. The superintendent reports but little sickness among the pupils, the two deaths being from brain disease, following other illness.

Financial.—The receipts of the institution for the past fiscal year, including appropriations from the State, were \$36,486.04; and its assets at the close were fully equal to its liabilities. The cost of support for all pupils, including instruction, renewal of furniture, and ordinary repairs to the buildings, was, \$227 per capita. The regular appropriation for State pupils was \$200 for each pupil, and the deficiency was met by a special appropriation. The annual appropriations to the institution heretofore have not been adequate for its requirements; and as the sums expended for the support of the inmates average much less than in the other State charitable institutions, it is respectfully suggested that the general appropriations should be adequate to the purpose designed, and special appropriations thus be avoided.

Special appropriations.—A special appropriation of \$8,000 was made by the last Legislature (chapter 822, Laws of 1869), for putting up apparatus for heating the building with steam. The work was performed under contract, and appears to have been well done. The apparatus is said to be ample to warm the building in the coldest weather, and careful experiments show a considerable saving in cost as compared with the former method of heating. No special appropriation is likely to be required for the year for improvements or repairs, the buildings and grounds being in good condition.

Visitation.—The institution was visited December 2d., and 11th, and a careful inspection made of its management and affairs. At the times of inspection, the schools were in operation, with all the pupils in attendance. The course of instruction pursued is similar to that of former years, enlarged and improved by the experience of nearly a quarter of a century, and is well designed to meet the capacity and condition of the pupils. The attendance upon the schools has been regular and the results satisfactory.

The institution retains the valuable services of Dr. H. B. Wilbur, who has served as superintendent from its organization. In conducting its affairs, he is supported by an efficient Board of Trustees, by capable subordinate officers, and by a corps of competent and faithful teachers. The institution, at the times of visitation, was in excellent condition in all its departments, and the results of the inspection were highly gratifying.

5. INSTITUTIONS FOR INEBRIATES.

The State has provided for the hospital treatment of this class of persons in the New York State Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton.

A hospital for the treatment of inebriates was also opened in the city of New York, in 1868, under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and has since been in operation. The number of patients treated in this hospital during the past year was sixteen hundred and forty-one. Of these, one hundred and seventy-eight were paying, and one thousand four hundred and sixty-three non-paying patients. The results of treatment are not fully given by the Commissioners, but in the main they are not considered by them to be as satisfactory as hoped for.

The Kings county Inebriate Asylum for Inebriates was opened in 1867. The number of patients treated since its opening is four hundred and twenty-two. The number admitted for the past year was one hundred and sixty-one, and the whole number under treatment during the year was two hundred and seventeen. Of those admitted, one hundred and twenty-five were free and thirty-six paying patients. The officers of the institution consider the results for the year quite satisfactory, but state that in consequence of the lack of means they will be compelled hereafter to restrict the number of free patients.

New York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton.

This institution was established by a benevolent association and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 15th, 1854. The erection of the buildings was commenced in 1858, and the first inmates were received in 1864; but a portion of the edifice was destroyed by fire in that year, and the buildings went into disuse. In 1859 ten per cent of the excise moneys in the several counties of the State was set apart by law to the institution. This has since been continued, and applied towards the erection of buildings and for current expenses.

The institution was reopened for patients in 1867, and in the same year the Trustees transferred the property by deed to the State; but they still retain the control and management of its affairs. The association has furnished about \$35,000 for the purposes of the institution, and the balance has been derived from excise moneys.

The buildings were fully described in my last report, and no further reference to them will be made at this time except to show the progress of the work since that date.

Construction.—During the year the walls of the north wing of the asylum, partially destroyed by the fire in 1864, have been restored. The front and end walls were but slightly injured by that fire, and were not taken down; but the greater portions of the rear and middle walls were entirely destroyed, and have been replaced. The wing is now roofed, and it is proposed by the Trustees to complete it immediately. The chapel, situated in the third story of the transept, is finished and now used for the purposes of the institution. Considerable inside work has also been done, and improvements have been made during the year in that portion of the building now occupied.

Two boilers have been placed in the east end of the cellars for heating and for furnishing motive power for the engine used in running the laundry machinery and working the pumps. The tankage in the attic has been repaired and the cisterns in the cellars enlarged, thus materially increasing the reserve water supply, which is now deemed adequate for all purposes.

Farm, Garden and Grounds.—The asylum farm consists of three hundred and eighty acres. A small portion of this is under cultivation for farm and garden purposes, and the balance, exclusive of about one hundred acres of woodland, is in meadow and pasturage. The grounds surrounding the asylum have been laid out, graded and underdrained, and during the year over four hundred trees have been

planted. A large number are to be planted next spring, and this will substantially complete the improvements of the grounds.

Financial.—The receipts of the institution for the year, including the amount in the treasury, January 1st, 1869, were \$237,330.77, the expenditures were \$158,482.97, and the balance on hand, December 31st, was \$78,847.80. Included in the receipts were \$124,095.95 from the treasurer of the Metropolitan Excise Fund; \$27,175.31 from the excise fund of sundry counties, and \$47,525.15 from pay patients; and, embraced in the expenditures were \$83,208.50 for construction and \$47,674.73 for support of inmates.

The charge for full paying patients is twenty dollars per week, but this is reduced in the discretion of the Trustees, so as to meet the pecuniary circumstances of those applying for admission. The amount received per week for each patient for the past year, averaged twelve dollars and sixty-six cents, and the total deficit for the year, for current expenses, was \$149.58. To this amount, however, should be added the value of a large portion of the products of the farm and garden, most of which were used in the asylum, and are not included in the general statement. The deficit is much less than for 1868, and it is thought by the Trustees that when the buildings shall be completed, with the probable increase of inmates, the institution will be self-sustaining, and at the same time provide for the treatment of a greater ratio of non-paying patients than at present.

Statistics.—The number of patients received in the institution since its re-opening, May 1st, 1867, is five hundred and fifty-four. The number admitted for the past year was two hundred and forty-four; and the whole number under treatment, three hundred and twenty-six. The number discharged was two hundred and seventy-one, and there were remaining, December 31st, fifty-five. The largest number in the asylum at any one time was ninety-seven; the smallest, fifty-five; and the average, seventy-one.

Of those admitted for the year, two hundred and five were full or part paying patients, and thirty-nine were the beneficiaries of the State. One hundred and twenty were constant, and one hundred and twenty-four periodical drinkers. Eighty-six were in general good health at the time of admission, and one hundred and fifty-eight had been treated for delirium tremens or convulsions, or were suffering from other forms of severe disease. One hundred and seventeen were married, and one hundred and twenty were single. Two hundred and twenty were native, and twenty-four foreign born. Seventy-

nine were from New York and Brooklyn; fifty-four from other parts of the State; one hundred and three from other States of the Union, and eight from the British North American Provinces.

Nearly every profession, occupation and condition in society were represented in the patients; but by far the greatest portion were from the higher walks of life. Among the number were fifty-nine merchants, fifty-two clerks, twenty-five lawyers, fifteen farmers, twelve physicians, eight bankers and brokers, four students, and two clergymen. There were also a few hotel keepers, liquor dealers, druggists, authors, editors, teachers and others, and eighteen were without occupation.

Of those discharged, one hundred and thirty-two were reformed after the first trial; twelve returned and were reformed; thirty-nine were discharged unimproved; three died; and in eighty-five cases the results of treatment were unknown.

Visitation.—The institution was visited August 6th and December 9th; the first day being devoted to an examination of the general affairs of the asylum, and the second to an inspection of the buildings and grounds.

The institution was re-opened in 1867, under the charge of Dr. Albert Day, who has since held the position of superintendent. The asylum was found to be in excellent condition, and the results of the inspection were satisfactory. Dr. Day has had a large and extended experience in the treatment of inebriation, and is quite sanguine of the ultimate success of the institution.

The work of construction for the year has been carried on under direction of the building superintendent, and appears well done. The farm and grounds are in good order, and it is respectfully suggested that future expenditures for improvements should be made upon the buildings until they are finished. The number of applications for admission would seem to justify and urgently demand their speedy completion; after which, if a portion of the excise money is to be appropriated by the State, it should be applied mainly to the treatment and support of indigent patients.

6. INSTITUTION FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The State institutions are as follows:

The New York House of Refuge, at New York.

The Western House of Refuge, at Rochester.

In addition to these and the several municipal institutions, there

are also in the State three incorporated benevolent associations, for the detention and reformation of truant, abandoned and vicious children, as follows: The New York Juvenile Asylum, in the city of New York, and the Societies for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, of New York and Buffalo. The reports of the three last-named institutions will be found in Part III.

New York House of Refuge, New York City.

This institution, on Randall's Island, in the city of New York, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 24th, 1824. At first it was maintained by private subscriptions with limited aid from the city, but for several years past its current expenses have been met mainly by appropriations from the State, the present annual allowance being forty dollars per capita for each inmate. Children of both sexes are received, the admission of boys being restricted to the eastern counties, while girls are admitted from all parts of the State. The affairs of the institution are controlled by a Board of Managers, elected by the stockholders, and serving without compensation, the title of the property being vested in the association.

Statistics.—The number of commitments to the institution, from its organization to December 31st, 1869, is thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty. The number received the past year was five hundred and seventy-three; the number of new commitments, four hundred and fifty-two; the whole number in the House, fifteen hundred and thirty-four; the number discharged, seven hundred and sixty-one; and the number remaining at its close, seven hundred and seventy-three. Of those remaining, six hundred and sixty-seven were boys, and one hundred six girls, this being about the relative proportion of the sexes for the year.

The commitments from New York and Kings counties were two hundred and eighty-one; from other portions of the State, one hundred and sixty; from the New York Juvenile Asylum, six; from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, five; and one hundred and twenty-one were returned after indenture.

Of those disposed of, five hundred and twenty-six were discharged by the Managers; fifteen by writs of *habeas corpus*; thirteen died; two escaped; and two hundred and five were indentured to farmers. The average detention was fifteen months and six days, and detentions seldom exceed two years.

Of the four hundred and fifty-two new commitments for the year,

three hundred and ninety-three were of foreign parentage; fifty-nine were orphans; one hundred and eighty, half-orphans; and of those whose parents were living, quite a large portion were separated or were in prison. The commitments were for various offenses, the majority, however, being for petit larceny, vagrancy and disorderly conduct.

The number in the House was much less than last year, and this was due to the diminished number of commitments, the discharges being about as usual. The commitments for 1868 were six hundred and three, and for 1869, four hundred and fifty-two. Many of the vicious children of the city, formerly sent to the House, are now committed to the institution under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

Financial.—The receipts of the institution for the year were \$124,507.53; the expenditures, \$125,305.51; and the deficiency, December 31st, was \$797.98. Included in the receipts were \$40,000 from the State, \$23,016.26 from the Board of Education of New York, and \$51,644 from the labor of the inmates; and, embraced in the expenditures were \$109,384.60 for support, and \$12,597.13 for improvements and repairs.

The deficiency is due to necessary improvements made in the buildings, and not to any actual increase in the cost of maintenance. During the year arrangements have been made, at an outlay of over \$8,000, to extinguish fires, and they are said to be ample for the purpose. In the opinion of the Board of Managers, the deficiency will readily be met from the current receipts of 1870, and no extra appropriation will be required.

Visitation.—The institution was visited May 23d and October 24th; upon the latter occasion in company with the President of the Board. At the second visit there were present seven hundred and eighty-three inmates, of whom six hundred and sixty-six were boys and one hundred and seventeen girls. These were classified as follows: In the boys' department, first division, three hundred and sixty-four; second division, two hundred and sixty-nine; third division, thirty-three. In the girls' department, first division, sixty-two, and second division, fifty-five.

The general features in reference to classification, labor, discipline and education of the inmates, remain as heretofore; but some slight modifications have been made during the year, among which is a third division in the boys' department. In this are included those from

the second division who are incorrigible and others of a low grade of conduct, or returned to the House convicted of crime or of attempting to escape. The necessity of such a division has long been felt by the officers of the institution, and the results thus far are represented as highly satisfactory.

Arrangements have been perfected in the course of the year to teach the older boys, who are without friends, some branch of business in the shops, which will give them employment when they are discharged. The trial made in a few instances has worked admirably, and the Managers propose to continue it another year, so as fully to test its workings.

Schools have been maintained in the House for the entire year, and have numbered in their several departments over fifteen hundred pupils. These schools are well conducted and the scholars exhibit considerable proficiency in their studies, many of them being in the advanced departments.

A large amount of sickness prevailed in the House in 1868 and in the early part of 1869, attributed by the physician to its crowded condition. This subsided at the close of the year, as the number of inmates lessened.

The institution remains under the charge of Mr. Israel C. Jones, who has acted as superintendent for nearly seven years. In conducting its affairs, he is supported by competent subordinate officers and a corps of excellent teachers. The Managers are active and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and the institution, at the time of visitation, was found in admirable order. The efforts at reformation for the year, it is claimed, have been more than usually successful. The results of the inspection were highly satisfactory.

Western House of Refuge, at Rochester.

This institution, a reformatory for delinquent boys of the central and western portions of the State, is located in the city of Rochester, and was established by an act of the Legislature, passed May 8th, 1846. The erection of the buildings was commenced in 1847, and they were completed and opened for inmates in August, 1849. The institution is controlled by a Board of Managers appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and its current expenses are met by annual appropriations made by the Legislature. The title to the property is vested in the State. Boys under sixteen years, committed by courts, are received; and, after a detention of about two

years, they are returned to their parents, discharged by indenture, apprenticed to trades, or placed in homes with farmers. An average of over four hundred are annually maintained in the House.

Statistics.—The number of commitments to the institution since its opening is three thousand three hundred and forty-four; the number discharged, two thousand eight hundred and nineteen; the number of escapes, one hundred and fourteen; and the number of deaths, sixty-three. Of these, one hundred and seventy-five were committed the past year, thirteen were returned, two hundred and twelve were discharged, three escaped, four died, and three hundred and forty eight remained, December 31st. The total number in the House for the year was five hundred and sixty-seven, and the daily average, three hundred and seventy. The ages varied from eight to eighteen, the average being fourteen years.

Of those committed, forty-two were native born and one hundred and thirty-three were of foreign parentage. Forty had lost their fathers, fifteen their mothers, sixteen both parents, and a large proportion were abandoned and destitute. Twenty were committed for burglary, one hundred and thirty-three for petit larceny, seven for vagrancy, and fifteen for various other offenses.

Of those discharged, one hundred and eleven were returned to their parents, seventy-five were placed in homes with farmers, and twenty-six were apprenticed to mechanics. Twenty-five had been in the institution less than one year; seventy-six, more than one and less than two years; fifty-two, more than two and less than three years; and the residue from three to seven years, the average detention having been about two years.

Financial.—The receipts of the institution for the past fiscal year were \$57,063.30; the expenditures, \$55,811.38; and the balance, October 1st, was \$1,251.92. Included in the receipts were \$35,000, annual allowance from the State, \$17,970.60 from the labor of inmates, and \$3,500 borrowed. The expenditures for support were \$55,409.27. The Managers estimate that the appropriation for the present fiscal year, for current expenses, will be adequate, and that \$35,000 will be required for the coming year.

Special appropriation.—The Legislature at its last session (chapter 822, Laws of 1869), appropriated to the institution \$10,000, for constructing a division wall, and for alterations and improvements in the buildings, with a view to the classification of the inmates. This has been expended, and a substantial stone wall built from the center

edifice to the rear inclosure, thus dividing the grounds into two equal parts; and the right wing has been fitted up with kitchen, washing, bathing, and other arrangements. The work is well done, and the buildings and grounds are now in good condition to carry out the proposed change. The appropriation for this purpose is exhausted, and a small special appropriation will be required to meet the deficiency.

Visitation.—The institution has been visited twice in the course of the year; July 27th, and December 4th; upon the latter occasion, accompanied by Commissioners Pruyn and Anderson.

During the year, an effort has been judiciously made by the Board of Managers and superintendent, radically to change and improve the management of the institution. The first and most important step in this direction has been accomplished, in the alteration of the buildings and division of the grounds, as already stated. Heretofore, the boys have been thrown into indiscriminate association; and this has materially operated against their welfare, and greatly lessened the chances for reformation. The division, to go into immediate effect, at first will be made into two classes, separating the bad from the less depraved; but further divisions are in contemplation, in which the ages and physical condition of the inmates will be duly considered.

The contract system of labor, which has prevailed in the institution from its organization, is about to be abolished. Arrangements have recently been made with the contractors to pay a stipulated price per piece for the work done, instead of a fixed rate per day, as heretofore. This will go into effect at an early day, thus placing the boys at all times under the immediate control of the officers of the institution; and it will doubtless prove beneficial, not only in their management and discipline, but result in an increased revenue for their labor.

During the year several of the boys have been employed in shoe-making, and all the shoes worn by the inmates are now made and repaired in the institution. This has resulted in the saving of \$300 for the year, and giving the boys an improved article.

The discipline has been materially modified during the year, and it now partakes more of the character of a reformatory than of a prison. The course pursued has been such as to secure the confidence of the boys, making them content with their condition, and at the same time stimulating them to good conduct. All have been taken outside the

walls at various times, and but few attempts have been made to escape. A larger number than usual have been employed upon the farm and garden, and it is proposed to increase the number in the future. A band, composed of eighteen boys, has been organized and trained to considerable proficiency; and amusements have been introduced, designed to improve and better the condition of the inmates.

The attendance upon the schools and religious services has been regular, and the results are shown in the intellectual and moral improvement of the inmates, as indicated by a weekly record of their conduct.

The sanitary condition of the House is good, and there has been but little sickness among the inmates. This is doubtless due, in a great measure to the changes made in their diet, giving variety and quantity, including vegetables in abundance.

The institution is under the charge of Mr. Elisha M. Carpenter, who was appointed superintendent, June 1st, 1868; and his experience for several years as a teacher in the House, and his intimate knowledge of its affairs, peculiarly fit him for the position. His management appears to be wise and judicious, and his earnestness and zeal in the discharge of his varied duties are in the highest degree commendable.

The inspection of the institution was thorough and extended, and the results were fully satisfactory to the Commissioners present.

PART II.—LOCAL CHARITIES.

These institutions, maintained and controlled by county and municipal authorities, are as follow :

1. County and town poor-houses.
2. City alms-houses.

In 1868, by direction of the Board, I visited and inspected these institutions, and a detailed statement of their condition was presented in my last report; but no inspection of them has since been made.

1. COUNTY AND TOWN POOR-HOUSES.

The number of county poor-houses in the State is fifty-five, and the number of town poor-houses, twelve, the latter being in Suffolk and Queens counties. In Schuyler and Hamilton, paupers are sent to the poor-houses of adjoining counties, or temporarily aided at their homes; and such aid is also measurably extended to the poor in nearly every county of the State.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, directing me to secure full returns relating to pauperism, I prepared in November last, blank forms for reports, copies of which were sent to all the county superintendents of the poor, and the reports received are on the files of the office. I have tabulated these returns, and the tables will be found in Part Second annexed to this report, numbered II to VIII, inclusive.

2. CITY ALMS-HOUSES.

Including those of New York and Kings counties, there are six city alms-houses in the State. Blanks similar to those furnished to the superintendents of the poor were at the same time sent to the offices in charge of these institutions, and the reports received are also on the files of the office. The tables, prepared from these reports, will be found in Part Second hereto annexed, and numbered IX to XV inclusive.

PART III.—INCORPORATED CHARITIES.

In this class of institutions I have arranged those charities founded and controlled by benevolent associations, and supported by the union of private with municipal and State aid. The sub-divisions are as follows :

1. Orphan asylums and homes for the friendless.
2. Hospitals.
3. Dispensaries.
4. Charity week-day schools.

These institutions are the most numerous, and among the oldest charities of the State, many of them having been established before any adequate public provision was made for the dependent classes. In their operations they provide for the support of a great number and variety of persons, and the expenditures in connection with them are great, not only from private, but also from public sources.

In 1868 I visited and inspected ninety-six of these institutions, and collected much valuable matter in relation to their origin, history, statistics and financial affairs; but for want of time to prepare it, no extended report of the inspection was then made. The investigation has been continued during the past year, and with but few exceptions, all these institutions, including those previously inspected, have been visited.

In addition to the charities receiving public aid, there are also in

the State a large number of similar institutions heretofore sustained entirely by private benefactions; and, by the terms of the act establishing the Board, do not come under its supervision. A few of these, applying for State aid the past year, have been visited and inspected, and are included in this report. Others, hereafter, will doubtless avail themselves of any aid the State may offer, while it is quite probable that a few will always prefer to rely solely upon their own resources. Several of the same class of charities are excluded by law from participating in the fund annually distributed by the State, and, while the present conditions in reference to their inspection exist, no report embracing all these institutions can be made.

In view of these facts, it is respectfully suggested, that every incorporated institution which provides for the dependent classes, whether receiving State aid, or supported otherwise, should be subject to inspection, and its officers required to report its receipts and expenditures, and affairs and management, in conformity with such general rules and regulations as are now provided by law for public institutions. Until this is adopted, our knowledge of this class of charities will be restricted, and the value of any report relating to them, from its incompleteness, will be necessarily more or less impaired.

In examining this class of charities, I have observed much to commend and but little to condemn. Their affairs are generally controlled by earnest, sincere and devoted christian men and women, whose services are rendered without compensation; and, so far as my observations and inquiries extended, their management appears, in the main, to be judicious and worthy of public confidence.

The general statistics of these institutions, and summary statements as to the value of their property, and of their receipts and expenditures for the past year, will be found in the subsequent portions of this report, in connection with the account of their inspection, and the tables appended will supply the details of classification.

1. ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

These charities embrace institutions for the care and support of nearly every class of dependents, including orphan, destitute, truant and vicious children, and the aged and infirm of both sexes. The diversity of their character precludes a strict classification, and I have therefore arranged in the list all those institutions sharing pro

rata in the charity fund annually distributed by the State, or otherwise receiving State or municipal aid. The statistical and financial tables, compiled from reports on file, will be found in Part Third, hereto annexed, and numbered XVI to XX inclusive.

Albany Orphan Asylum.

This institution, the oldest in Albany for the support of orphan and destitute children, was founded by an association of benevolent persons in 1830, and incorporated by an act of Legislature, passed March 31st, 1831. Its location is on Robin street, near Central avenue, in the western part of the city.

The building is a plain, three-story brick edifice, well planned and conveniently arranged, containing what are usually known as the modern improvements, and will accommodate one hundred and twenty inmates. The premises comprise nearly five acres of excellent land, and the house is surrounded by well-kept grounds and gardens.

The institution is supported by private donations, by the interest on invested funds derived from gifts, and by State aid. A portion of the children are received from the alms-house, and moderate appropriations are occasionally made by the city authorities toward their support.

The property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$15,000. The institution has also \$54,767.96 invested, and is free from indebtedness. The receipts for the past year were \$10,824.08, and the expenditures \$8,651.93.

The institution is controlled by a board of gentlemen managers, and the immediate charge is given to a superintendent, residing, with his family, in the building. Children of both sexes are admitted; they are received between the ages of three and twelve years, and provided for by apprenticeship, or otherwise, temporarily, when good opportunities for situation in families present. While in the asylum they are instructed in the branches of a common English education, and attend religious services in the various churches of the city. They are also trained in industrial pursuits, suited to their various ages and capacities.

The average number of children maintained is about one hundred; the number supported for the past year was one hundred and thirty, and there were remaining, October 1st, one hundred and five.

The government of the institution is strictly parental, and the children are taught to yield implicit obedience to the rules and regu-

lations of the superintendent. At the time of inspection the schools were in operation, and they appeared to be well conducted. The asylum was found in excellent order, and its affairs are evidently well managed.

Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

This society was organized through the efforts of a few benevolent ladies of the city of Albany in 1851, and incorporated under the general law, January 6th, 1852. Its objects are to furnish a permanent home for respectable, aged, indigent females, to provide temporarily for young girls out of employment, and to assist them in securing situations in families. Auxiliary associations in various parts of the city extend its benefactions, thus reaching the destitute and friendless of every class.

The society, from its organization, has occupied rented buildings, that now in use being located at number fifteen Park street. For several years past these buildings have not been adequate for its purposes; and, encouraged by a small appropriation from the State, and liberal subscriptions from citizens of the city, with bequests amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars, and the donation of a lot of land on Clinton avenue, the society recently commenced the erection of a building thereon, which will soon be completed. The building is being constructed upon an approved plan, and when finished will accommodate fifty inmates.

The general affairs of the society are controlled by a board of lady managers, representing the various Protestant churches of the city, and the home is under the charge of a matron. Its property, real and personal, is estimated to amount to \$28,808.13, and it is free from debt. The receipts for the past year, including \$9,810.75 for building purposes, were \$13,034.39; and the expenditures, embracing construction account, amounted to \$12,012.94.

The number of inmates maintained for the past year was thirty-two; the daily average was twenty-two; and twenty-one were remaining October 1st. At the date of inspection, November 26th, the building was occupied to its full capacity, twenty-three being present. Of these seven were young girls, and sixteen aged and infirm women.

The management of the institution is in the hands of earnest and zealous ladies, possessing the full confidence of its friends, and its affairs are well conducted.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

This society was organized in 1834, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1849. The office of the society is at number twenty-nine, East Twenty-ninth street, and the home is located at number thirty-two, East Thirtieth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, New York.

The objects of the society are, to provide a home for orphan and destitute children properly surrendered to its custody; to aid temporarily others of the same class who are unable to become home beneficiaries; to afford a place and means of protection for respectable females out of service; and to assist the poor and destitute generally, by procuring for them remunerative employment, and furnishing them with food, apparel and other needed articles.

For over fifteen years from its organization, the labors of the society were prosecuted without buildings for the reception of any of the dependents to which its efforts were directed, the greater portion of those requiring homes being received into the families of the managers, and thus maintained until situations were found. The building on Thirtieth street was erected in 1848, and in 1856 the edifice on Twenty-ninth street was built.

The buildings are constructed of brick, and are well arranged and furnished; they have capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty inmates, and are admirably suited to the purposes for which they are applied.

The property of the society, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$100,000. It has also investments amounting to \$7,000, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$60,635.13, and the expenditures amounted to \$51,085.14.

The affairs of the society are controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted by a board of gentlemen as counselors. Its general concerns, the custody of its funds, the management of the home and its auxiliaries, and the bestowal of its charities, are controlled by the lady managers, while the management of its property is entrusted to the board of counselors. The act of incorporation confers upon the society the guardianship of all children properly committed to its custody, and empowers the managers to place them in homes by indenture, adoption or otherwise; and large numbers are annually disposed of in this manner.

The home is under the charge of a matron; the children are educated in school under the direction of competent teachers, and all

the inmates are religiously instructed. The adults are retained until suitable places for employment are found, in the meantime assisting in the domestic labor of the institution.

The records of the society show that since its opening in 1848, thirteen thousand and fifty-three persons have been admitted to the home. Of these, six thousand four hundred and eighty-three were adults, and six thousand five hundred and seventy children. The admissions for the past year were six hundred and seventy-nine, of whom four hundred and fifty-two were children, and two hundred and twenty-seven adults. The average in the home for the year was one hundred and fifty, and there were remaining, October 1st, one hundred and sixty-four. Twenty-seven of these were adult women, and one hundred and thirty-seven children.

During the past fifteen years, the society has, from time to time, established home industrial schools in destitute portions of the city, and it has now in charge, nine such schools; and had, the past year, over four thousand children on its roll, nearly one-third of whom were regular attendants. For five of these schools, including the one at the home, the society has acquired, by purchase, suitable buildings; in others, the children meet in hired tenements. These schools differ from the public schools in providing a dinner of bread for each scholar, daily, and furnishing instruction in labor to the older ones. They are represented as being composed exclusively of the children of the poor, many of them coming from the lowest haunts of wretchedness and vice; and it is stated that none are admitted who would otherwise attend the public schools.

A large amount of temporary aid is also given by the society to the poor of the city. Its various committees, by a systematic plan of visitation, reach the homes of the wretched and poor in all its parts, and thus, from personal observation, are enabled to dispense its funds with proper discrimination. During the past year, the number thus aided was four thousand one hundred and thirty-two, and forty-three thousand six hundred and fifty loaves of bread were distributed to the children in the various schools.

The publication of the *Advocate and Family Guardian*, a semi-monthly journal issued by the society, was commenced soon after its organization, and has continued to the present time. The paper warmly espouses the cause of the poor and friendless of every description, and it has proved a powerful auxiliary to the society in carrying out its aims and objects.

The institution was visited October 22d, 1868, and October 22d, 1869. The home was found in excellent condition, and the schools appeared to be admirably conducted. The society is composed of sincere and earnest Christian men and women, many of whom have been connected with it from its organization. Its funds have been acquired largely by donations and subscriptions, and its benefactions appear to be judiciously dispensed.

*Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females,
New York.*

This association, among the oldest benevolent societies of the State, was organized in 1813, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed February 14th, 1814. Its object is to assist females of declining years, saddened by poverty, disease, or misfortune of any kind, and regarded by education and respectability as entitled to proper consideration in their changed circumstances. For several years the society dispensed its charities exclusively in the form of temporary relief, through the agency of committees; but in 1838 a home was opened, and has since been occupied. The building is a plain, substantial and well arranged brick edifice, with an infirmary for the sick and feeble, and will accommodate ninety inmates. Its location is at number one hundred and thirty-nine, East Twentieth street, New York.

The business of the association is conducted by a board of lady managers, assisted by an advisory committee of gentlemen. Its property at the home, real and personal, is valued at \$40,000; it has also a fund of \$202,000 invested, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$24,346.22, and the expenditures \$19,500.82.

The association, from its organization has been largely sustained by donations and contributions, by the annual subscriptions of its members, by collections in churches, and by legacies and bequests. A small appropriation was made by the last Legislature, from the city treasury, but its officers report that, prior to this, only \$550 have been received from public sources.

The records of the association show that since the opening of the home in 1838, about eighty persons have on the average been cared for. The average number in the house for the past year was ninety, and there were remaining, October 1st, ninety-three. At the date of inspection, June 11th, eighty-seven were present, the youngest being over sixty years. The managers state that the accommodations are

not adequate to meet all the applications for admission, and it is proposed soon to erect additional buildings. During the past year one hundred aged females were temporarily assisted by the society, at their homes, and \$1,625 were thus expended.

The home is under the charge of a matron, and at the time of its inspection was found in excellent condition. The inmates are comfortably provided for, and consider the institution as a permanent home.

The association includes in its membership many of the most respectable and worthy citizens of New York, and its affairs are managed with great fidelity and prudence. Of the ladies numbered among its incorporators, only two survive, and these are still active in its affairs.

As a charity the institution meets admirably the objects of its founders, and is eminently worthy of public confidence.

Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.

This institution, founded in 1855 by the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Our Lady of Refuge, and incorporated under the general law, January 14th, 1866, is located on Best street, in the northern part of the city of Buffalo.

Its objects are to provide a home for fallen and abandoned women, desirous of reformation, and to afford temporary shelter and protection to young girls exposed to temptation, and to assist them in obtaining suitable employment. Idle and vicious girls are also committed to the institution, in accordance with law, but the several classes are kept separate.

The principal building constituting the asylum was erected in 1868. It is a substantial stone edifice, plainly but comfortably furnished, and is well suited to the purposes for which it is designed. The building will accommodate about one hundred and ten inmates, and a brick structure near by furnishes ample room for work shops. Connected with the institution are four acres of land, the greater part of which is under cultivation. The buildings are inclosed, thus guarding against intrusion, and preventing the escape of inmates.

The institution is managed by its founders, and from its establishment has been maintained by donations and voluntary contributions, and by the labor of the inmates. The property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$22,000, but it is indebted \$5,957.34. The receipts for the past year were \$5,729.25, and the expenditures, \$5,496.69.

The inmates are taught in school under direction of the sisters in charge, and are also religiously instructed. All of suitable age are required to work during stated hours each day, and their labor contributes largely toward their support. They are instructed occasionally in fancy needle-work, but are mainly employed in plain sewing and knitting. The records of the asylum show that since its opening, eight hundred and fifty-six have been admitted, over one-third of whom were adult and abandoned women. The number supported for the past year was eighty-three, the average being seventy-five, and there were remaining, October 1st, seventy-four. Of these twenty-seven were adults, and forty-seven young girls. Eight of the latter were committed by the courts, the residue being surrendered by parents, guardians or friends.

The institution was visited July 31st, and its condition at the time indicated that its affairs are conducted with rigid economy and order. Those in charge state that the efforts to reform the older inmates have not proved as successful as desired, but that much good has, on the whole, been accomplished. In its twofold character as a charity and reformatory, the institution appears well designed to meet the objects of its founders, and it is believed to be worthy of confidence.

The first State aid was received the past year, and this will materially assist in its support.

Blind Mechanics' Association, New York.

This association was founded by a few gentlemen of New York, and incorporated under the general law, April 21st, 1862. Its object is to promote the welfare of the adult blind by procuring employment for them, and thus enabling them to earn their livelihood.

The building used, which is held by lease from the city at a nominal rent, is number four hundred and thirty-two West Thirty-sixth street. It is a three story brick structure, in good repair, and very well adapted to the purposes for which it is used.

From twenty to fifty adult blind men and women are employed in the shops. They are engaged in making mats, brushes, brooms and mattresses, and in other mechanical pursuits suited to the blind; the only condition to employment being that the applicant shall be of good habits and willing to work. The raw material is furnished by the association, and manufactured at stipulated rates by the piece or the day. The operatives are under the direction of a superintendent, and are required to labor at stated hours, and to be punctual at their work.

The inspection was made December 18th, at which time twenty-five persons were at work in the shops. Of these, twenty were men and five women. The institution, sustained by donations and contributions, and occasional appropriations from the State, is a source of aid to those employed, but its usefulness is materially impaired by want of funds; and the number and condition of the adult blind of the city demands that additional provision be made to assist them in mechanical pursuits. Many of them who now subsist by charity, would doubtless, with slight aid in this direction, be able to provide for themselves.

Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.

This association was organized in 1854, and incorporated by an act of Legislature, passed April 15th, 1857. The home is located on Butler street, between Flatbush and Vanderbilt avenues.

The labors of the association consist in establishing and maintaining industrial schools in destitute portions of the city, and providing, in the home, for such children as are surrendered to it by proper authority, together with others requiring care or shelter, and whose parents or friends can provide in part only for their support. It maintains, at present, three of these schools, exclusive of that at the home, with a daily average attendance of nearly four hundred pupils. Clothing, when needed, is distributed to the children, and the girls are instructed in sewing and knitting. Each scholar is provided daily with a dinner, and the benefactions of the association frequently extend to the home of the child, including parents and other members of the family. The charity thus dispensed, in connection with these schools, is an interesting feature in the workings of the association, and forms no inconsiderable part of its labors. It is stated that no children are admitted to the schools who would probably attend the public schools.

The building occupied as the home, erected in 1862, is a substantial brick edifice, well constructed and admirably planned, and will accommodate one hundred and twenty inmates. It has recently been repaired and painted, and is well suited to the purposes for which it is used.

The affairs of the association are conducted by a board of lady managers, representing the various Protestant churches of the city, assisted by an advisory committee of gentlemen. It is supported

largely by donations and contributions, over one-third of the expenses for the past year having been defrayed from these sources. Its property, real and personal, is valued at \$65,000, in addition to an invested fund of \$6,000, and it is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$21,006.92, and the expenditures, \$17,497.63.

The home is under the charge of a matron, and the schools are conducted by female teachers. The records of the institution show that, since its establishment, seven hundred and fifty-one children have been admitted. The number supported for the past year was one hundred and eighty; the average attendance was ninety-five; and there were remaining, October 1st, one hundred. The act of incorporation authorizes the officers of the association to indenture children, and large numbers are thus annually placed in families.

The institution was visited October 20th, 1868, and September 20th, 1869, and at the times of its inspection was found to be in excellent condition. The association numbers among its members many of the best citizens of the city, and its managers are active and energetic in the discharge of their duties.

Brooklyn Industrial School Association.—Eastern District.

This association was organized in 1854, and incorporated under the general law, March 26th, 1860. Its objects are to clothe and feed destitute children, and instruct in schools those who from poverty are unable to attend the public schools. A school is maintained five days in the week, and its records show that since its opening, nearly two thousand scholars have been entered upon its rolls. The usual number in attendance is about forty in summer, and seventy in winter; the average for the past year was sixty-five.

The building in use is a small brick structure, formerly occupied for a public school, and is located on South Third street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Williamsburgh. It is inadequate for its purposes, and the erection of a suitable building is in contemplation.

The property of the association is valued at \$20,852. The receipts for the past year were \$6,008.01, and the expenditures \$5,789.

The affairs of the association are controlled by a board of lady managers with the aid of a board of gentlemen trustees. The charge of the house is given to a matron, and the school is conducted by a lady teacher.

The inspection was made October 20th, 1868, and September 13th, 1869, upon which occasions about sixty children were present. The

school was orderly, and the scholars attentive, many of them exhibiting considerable proficiency. Each child is supplied daily with a dinner, and occasionally the more destitute are retained over night. The affairs of the association seem to be well managed, but a more suitable building is needed for its purposes.

Buffalo Orphan Asylum.

This institution is pleasantly located on Virginia street, in the central part of the city of Buffalo. It was founded by the united efforts of the various Protestant churches of the city in 1836, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 24th, 1837.

The building, erected in 1850, is a substantial, well arranged, brick edifice, and will accommodate one hundred inmates. The grounds are finely laid out, planted with flowers and shrubbery, are kept clean and in good order, and present an attractive appearance.

The institution, from its organization, has been chiefly sustained by contributions, and has always been free from pecuniary embarrassment. The property, real and personal, is valued at \$21,000, and the institution has a fund invested amounting to \$18,911.79. The receipts for the past year were \$23,070.29; and the expenditures, \$20,164.36. Of the receipts, \$5,183.22 were from contributions; and \$13,062.58, included in the expenditures, was invested, leaving the amount of actual expenses \$7,101.81.

The financial affairs of the institution are managed by a board of trustees, and its internal and domestic concerns are controlled by a board of lady managers, with a matron in charge. The records show that for the past year one hundred and thirty-two children were supported in the asylum, the average being about eighty; and there were remaining, October 1st, seventy-six. A portion of the children are educated in the asylum, and the others attend the public school. Religious instruction is given to them, and they also attend divine service on the Sabbath. The trustees are empowered to bind out children in their custody, and large numbers are thus annually provided with homes.

The institution was visited July 21st, 1868, and July 29th, 1869. It is under the care and management of officers who enjoy the full confidence of their fellow-citizens, and was found to be in excellent condition.

Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.

This institution, designed for the support of orphan and destitute children, is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the outlet of Owasco lake, in the city of Auburn. It was founded in 1851, through the unwearied efforts of a few benevolent ladies, and was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 10th, 1852.

The building in use was erected in 1857. It is a substantial brick edifice in good repair, well constructed and conveniently arranged, and will accommodate one hundred and twenty inmates. A brick structure adjoining, recently built, is used as a school-room. The grounds comprise nearly three acres; they are tastefully laid out, decorated with flowers and shrubbery, and a portion of the premises is planted with fruit trees, and cultivated as a garden.

The institution is free from debt. The lot, buildings and furniture are valued at \$25,000, and the institution has an invested fund of \$3,900. The receipts for the past year were \$5,474.87, and the expenditures \$4,992.90. The sidewalks and fences surrounding the grounds, need to be repaired, otherwise the premises are in good condition. These repairs, it is estimated, will not only absorb the surplus cash of the institution, but also very materially lessen its invested fund.

The general affairs of the asylum are managed by a board of trustees, but the application of its income, the care and management of the children and its domestic concerns are controlled by a board of lady managers. The trustees, by the act of incorporation, are empowered to bind out any child properly surrendered by parent, guardian or friend, or by the superintendent of the poor of the city or county; and large numbers are thus annually placed at service. All destitute children of the county, becoming a public charge, are provided for in the asylum; the supervisors making appropriations toward their support, varying in the aggregate from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per annum.

The visitation was made July 8th, 1868, and August 17th, 1869. The records show that over eight hundred children have been received into the asylum since its opening. The number supported for the past year was one hundred and thirty-eight, the daily average was eighty; and there were remaining October 1st, ninety-three. The children attend school in the institution, and religious services on the Sabbath. They are also trained to industrial pursuits; the girls in domestic and other work, and the boys in taking care of the garden and grounds.

Though designed for the destitute children of Cayuga county, those from other counties are received into the institution, and the managers express their readiness to extend its benefits to this class of dependents as far as their means will admit, without reference to locality. Quite a number of such children would now be received, and on terms only a trifle above what might be necessary for their maintenance. This liberal policy on the part of the managers should commend the institution to popular favor, and secure to it public aid, as well as a continuance of private liberality.

Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.

This institution, designed as a permanent home for the aged and infirm of both sexes, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 1st, 1869. Twelve lots of ground on Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh streets, between Third and Lexington avenues, New York, estimated to be worth \$100,000, have been leased from the city for its purposes, and it is proposed to erect buildings thereon in the course of the coming year. Over \$20,000 have already been subscribed for this purpose, and it is anticipated that \$100,000 will be thus raised, as fast as the money can be judiciously expended.

The institution is free from debt; and in addition to its building fund, has a credit balance of \$2,343.40. Its management is in the hands of energetic and active persons, and the buildings will doubtless be speedily completed.

Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.

This institution was founded by the several Protestant Episcopal churches of Buffalo in 1858. Its objects are to provide a home for aged, indigent females and orphans, and for destitute children. Its location is on Rhode Island street, near Niagara, in the northern part of the city.

The building is a substantial stone edifice, with out-buildings of wood, and was formerly occupied as a private residence. It has recently been repaired and adapted to the uses of the charity, and will accommodate about forty inmates. The lot, comprising two acres of land, is thoroughly underdrained, and planted with fruit trees and shrubbery. The grounds are well kept, and the place is attractive.

The property, real and personal, is valued worth \$33,000. The receipts for the past year were \$6,405.37, and expenditures \$6,336.28.

The number of inmates supported for the past year was fifty-nine. Of these, fourteen were aged and infirm women, and forty-five orphan and destitute children. The average number in the house was forty, and there were remaining, October 1st, thirty-seven, eleven of whom were adults and twenty-six children.

The institution was visited July 21st, 1868, and July 29th, 1869, and its affairs appear to be well conducted. The children are properly educated, and all the inmates receive religious instruction. The aged are retained permanently, and are provided with every comfort. The house is in charge of a matron, and at the times of the inspection was in excellent condition.

Children's Aid Society, New York.

This society was organized by an association of gentlemen in 1853, and incorporated under the general law, January 1st, 1855. Its objects are to aid friendless and destitute children of both sexes, and to secure for them, as far as practicable, permanent country homes in families. The office of the society is at number nineteen East Fourth street, and the several institutions under its control are located in various parts of the city.

In carrying out its objects, the society aims to strike at the root and sources of social evils in the city, and employs such means only as are designed to reach the character and habits of life of those entitled to its protection, including attention to their physical wants, as well as to their educational, industrial, moral and religious training. These ends are secured by the establishment of cheap lodging-houses, day industrial and night schools, and Sunday mission schools. Free reading rooms, for young men and boys, are also maintained, and an emigration agency for the transfer of children and adults to the country.

Lodging-houses.—The society at present maintains five lodging-houses, four for boys and one for girls. Into these houses are gathered nightly, large numbers of homeless children of all classes and conditions, between four and eighteen years, who need assistance. A large proportion of them are orphans and half-orphans, and it is stated that of those seeking shelter, but few have both parents living. Each are supplied with a supper and breakfast, and furnished with a comfortable bed in large and airy dormitories. Included among them are newsboys, boot-blacks, peddlers, baggage carriers, and those of nearly every occupation in which children engage; and

in order to discourage idleness and vagrancy, and to give to them a feeling of independence, each inmate is charged a nominal sum for the night's entertainment; but none without means are excluded. The houses have well arranged bath-rooms, and habits of cleanliness and neatness are enforced.

Every means designed for the comfort, enjoyment and improvement of the inmates, is furnished. The evenings are spent in school, in the library, in listening to addresses in the lecture room, or in social intercourse. Religious services are held in the houses on the Sabbath, and morning and evening religious exercises are daily maintained. The children are schooled to habits of economy, and encouraged to deposit their surplus earnings, by the payment of liberal interest.

The houses are under charge of resident officers, and are conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The largest of these, the newsboys' lodging-house in Park Row, furnished shelter the past year for seven thousand three hundred and eighty-three boys, and the others for about five hundred each. The girls' house provided for nine hundred and fifty-six; and the total expenditures in connection with the several houses, for the year were \$27,840.48.

Industrial Schools.—The number of day schools maintained by the society is nineteen, and the number of evening schools, eight. The number of scholars borne on the rolls for the past year was six thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the average attendance was two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven. The number of salaried teachers employed was forty-nine, and the number of voluntary teachers, thirty-four. Many of the schools are located in the most wretched parts of the city, a large proportion of the scholars being children of destitution and want; and it is stated that none are received who would otherwise attend the public schools. Each scholar is supplied with a dinner daily, the more needy furnished with clothing, and the benefactions of the society frequently extend to the home of the child, including the parents and other members of the family.

The principal industrial pursuits in connection with the schools are, sewing and knitting by the girls, and making and repairing shoes by the boys. The schools differ in character and condition, according to the locality in which they are situated, and the individual peculiarities of scholars and teachers, but all seem to be well adapted to the education and training of the class of children admitted.

During the past year six hundred and nineteen pupils were transferred from these schools to the public schools, and two hundred and ten were sent to places and employment. Included in the expenses for the year were, for food, \$5,000; for materials for employment, \$3,000; the total expenditures for all purposes amounting to \$32,367.46.

Free Reading Rooms.—These have been quite recently opened, and there are now five of them under the charge of the society, with an attendance of from seventy to one hundred young men and boys at each during the evenings. They are said to exert an excellent influence in the localities in which they are situated, and it is believed they will do much toward improving the character and habits of the idle and dissolute of the city. The total expenditures in connection with these rooms for the past year were \$880.35.

Emigration Agency.—This department of the society, for the transfer of children to the country, is the most interesting, and probably the most important part of its work. It maintains agencies in nearly all the western States, and competent persons are employed to provide homes for them, as the children are sent to their care. Since its organization nearly seventeen thousand children have been thus disposed of, and it is stated that the emigration is increasing yearly. The number provided with homes and employment for the past year was one thousand nine hundred and thirty. Of these, eleven hundred and forty were boys, five hundred and forty-seven girls, one hundred and twenty-six men, and one hundred and seventeen women. The expenditures for the year of this department were \$17,373.69.

The society from its organization has been supported largely by donations, but has received occasional aid from the city and State treasury. Its property, invested in bonds, stocks and other securities, amounts to \$196,000, and it is free from debt. The total receipts for the past year were \$184,255.50, and the expenditures, \$179,178.46.

The financial affairs of the society are conducted by a board of trustees, and its officers are active and vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Most of the institutions under its control were visited during the past year, and were found to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

Children's Friend Society, Albany.

This society was organized in 1856, through the efforts of a few benevolent ladies of Albany, and incorporated under the general law,

February 14th, 1860. Its objects are to gather into schools, vagrant children, who, from the poverty or vice of their parents, are unable to attend the public schools; to give them proper views of moral and religious duty; to instruct them in the elements of learning, and the different branches of industry, and thus assist them to obtain an honest livelihood, and to become useful members of society.

The society now maintains two schools, one at number eighty-one Hamilton street, and another at number thirteen Canal street. The former is owned by the society, and the latter by a friend of the society, who generously permits it to be used without any charge for rent.

The property of the society has been acquired mainly by donations, and is valued at \$3,700; it has also an invested fund of \$4,250, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$6,890.42, and the expenditures amounted to \$4,756.50.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the schools, boys from four to seven, and girls from four to sixteen years of age. The number instructed for the past year was three hundred and thirteen, and the aggregate of days attendance was twenty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-four. The children are required to study and recite each day, and they receive the usual common school education. Religious instruction is also given, and the girls are, in part, trained to industrial pursuits.

The affairs of the society are controlled by a board of lady managers. They are zealous and active in the discharge of their duties, and the schools are conducted, under their direction, by competent and faithful teachers. Its benefactions often extend to the home of the child, and many of the older scholars, on leaving, are secured proper situations. The results of the visit and examination were very satisfactory.

Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy.

This society was organized in 1858, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 10th, 1861. Its objects are to maintain a day home for the education and training of such children as from poverty, or other causes, would not probably enter the public schools; and to provide temporarily day and night, for those requiring shelter and protection.

The building is a wooden structure, formerly a private residence, and has been occupied since 1862. It is quite old and unsuited to

its purposes. It is purposed, by the society, to erect a new building at an early day. The location is at the head of Congress street in the northern part of the city.

The Home was founded through the efforts of a few ladies of the city, and its affairs are conducted by a board of managers, consisting of thirty-five ladies. The property of the society is valued at \$11,250, and it is free of debt. It is supported chiefly by contributions, but shares, pro rata, in the annual charity appropriations made by the State. The receipts for the past year were \$3,069.50, and the expenditures \$3,027.46.

The school, which seems to be well managed, was visited October 8th, 1868, at which time sixty-five children were present. The number instructed during the past year was two hundred and forty, and the average attendance was about sixty. The scholars spend six hours in school each day. They are provided with a dinner, and the older girls assist the matron in the domestic labor of the house. Clothing is issued to the destitute, and the benefactions of the society often extend to the home of the child. Those without parents or friends, are placed in families whenever suitable situations offer, and large numbers are thus temporarily provided with homes.

Church Charity Foundation of Long Island.

This institution designed as a home for aged indigent females, and orphan and destitute children, was founded by the several Protestant Episcopal churches of Long Island, and incorporated under the general law, March 13th, 1851. Its location is on Albany avenue, corner of Herkimer street, in the city of Brooklyn.

The building, erected in 1859, is a substantial, brick edifice, well arranged for the purposes to which it is applied, and will accommodate twenty-five adults and fifty children. The location is pleasant, and the grounds are well planted and tastefully laid out.

The institution is sustained mainly by individual donations and collections in churches. Several bequests have been left to it, and small appropriations have been received from the State. The property, in addition to an invested fund of \$27,470, is estimated to be worth \$51,000, and the institution is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$20,846.68, and the expenditures amounted to \$16,746.44.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of managers, and its domestic concerns are committed to a board of

female associates. A warden, assisted by a matron, is in immediate charge.

The number of persons supported the past year was eighty-seven. The average was seventy, and there were remaining, October 1st, seventy-five. Of these, twenty-five were adults, and fifty, children.

The children are educated in the institution, and all the inmates are instructed in religious truths. The aged are permanently retained, unless removed by relatives or friends, and the children are placed in families by indenture or adoption whenever suitable places are found.

The institution was visited October 20th, 1868, and September 14th, 1869, and found in excellent condition. The care and attention bestowed upon its inmates is very commendable.

Colored Home, New York.

This institution was founded in 1839, by an association of ladies, assisted and advised by a few benevolent gentlemen, and was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 8th, 1845. Its location is between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, below First avenue, near the East river.

For several years after its establishment, its benefactions were limited to the care of a few aged, indigent and worthy colored persons; but its operations have been gradually extended, so as to include nearly all the colored poor of the city who become a public charge. A large portion of those supported, are received under arrangement with the city authorities; the expense being met in part by appropriations from the city treasury, and the residue from its other resources.

The institution now consists of four distinct departments, a hospital, a home for the aged and indigent, a lying-in department, and a nursery. The number of admissions to the hospital is greater than to the other three departments combined, while in the home there are many who have been inmates for a long time, the majority being of very advanced age. The lying-in department has admitted to it about fifty females annually, and an average of nearly forty children, under three years of age, are maintained in the nursery.

The buildings are constructed of brick and of wood. The edifice fronts on Sixty-fifth street, and has wings at both ends, extending at right angles to the rear, one for males and one for females. The wings are each four stories high, and are connected at the rear with

another structure of two stories, the entire buildings forming a hollow square, in the center of which is a well laid out and cultivated flower garden. The front edifice is used for offices, chapel, and rooms for the resident officers and attendants; the wings for hospital, lying-in department, and nursery; and the rear structure for the aged and infirm. The heating and ventilation of the buildings have been recently improved, and hot and cold water are supplied for bathing. Though old and plainly constructed, they are very well suited to the purposes for which they are used. They will accommodate two hundred and sixty inmates.

The institution is controlled by a board of lady managers, with an advisory board of gentlemen. The officers of the home are a resident physician, a chaplain, steward and matron. There are also a house physician, an assistant physician, and a consulting medical staff. The duties of the managers are discharged by appropriate committees, thus securing, in a division of labor, greater efficiency.

The property occupied by the institution is valued at \$40,000. It has also a fund invested, amounting to \$40,700. The receipts for the past year were \$30,316.86, and the expenditures \$28,336.63. Included in the receipts were \$17,180.07, from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, \$2,500 special appropriation from the city treasury, and \$1,253.85 from donations and contributions; and, embraced in the expenditures were \$19,106.73 for support, and \$6,098.63 for investment.

The records of the home show that nearly eighteen thousand persons have been admitted to it since its establishment. The number in the institution for the past year was nine hundred and ninety-six; the average was two hundred and thirty-five, and two hundred and fifteen remained October 1st.

The institution was visited October 21st, and carefully examined in all its departments. There were present, at the time, two hundred and thirty inmates, the large increase during the month being mainly in hospital cases. Of this number eighty-two were males, and one hundred and forty-eight females; the lying-in department contained eight, and the nursery thirty inmates.

All the domestic work of the institution is performed by the inmates. An effort was made several years since to give light employment to the more able-bodied, with trifling rewards for their industry, but this was soon after abandoned. Quite a large portion of the patients are but slightly diseased; others suffer only from mild mental derange-

ments, and a well-systematized plan of labor, suited to their condition and capacities, would, doubtless, result in great benefit, and might be conducted without serious, if any, pecuniary loss. The subject has recently been brought to the notice of the managers by the resident physician, and will, it is said, receive due attention.

The government of the institution is without sectarian or denominational bias. From its organization it has numbered among its managers many of the most worthy, respected and benevolent citizens of New York, and its history, which extends over a period of more than thirty years (after one of trial and embarrassment), attests the wisdom of its management. At the time it was visited it was found to be in excellent condition.

Colored Orphan Asylum, New York.

This institution, established for colored orphan and destitute children of both sexes, was founded by an association of ladies in 1836, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 16th, 1838. Its location is on One Hundred and Forty-third street and Tenth avenue, near Carmansville, New York.

The building, now in use, was completed and occupied in 1868. It is constructed of brick, is three stories in height, and one hundred and twenty-five feet square. It is built, warmed and ventilated in the most approved manner, and is fully supplied with water and appliances for bathing. It will accommodate one hundred and sixty inmates. The plan of the building contemplates additions, which, it is stated, will be made as soon as may be required. A small wooden edifice is used as a hospital, and the buildings throughout are in good condition. The location is commanding and pleasant, and the grounds are well laid out and improved.

The value of the property occupied by the institution is estimated at \$200,463.64. There is also an invested fund amounting to \$102,100. The receipts for the past year were \$66,243.54, and the expenditures, \$52,182.70.

The institution in its early days was maintained by donations, by collections in churches, and by the income from legacies. The site formerly occupied on Fifth avenue was given by the city, and for several years past a stipulated sum has been allowed by the city government for each child maintained. At present this allowance is seventy-five cents per week. Appropriations have also been made from the School Fund, and at various times from the State treasury.

The government of the institution is confided to a board of lady managers, with an advisory board of gentlemen. A superintendent, assisted by a matron, is in immediate charge.

The records show that since its establishment, sixteen hundred and twenty-five children have been admitted. The number supported for the past year was two hundred and thirty-seven; the average attendance two hundred and sixty, and two hundred and sixty-five remained October 1st.

Children are received at two years and retained until twelve. When properly surrendered they are bound out by indenture, and as far as practicable sent to the country. Occasionally the boys are apprenticed to trades, and a stipulated sum is set apart and invested for each child, to be paid when it shall arrive at age. While in the asylum they are properly educated and trained to labor.

The institution was visited October 24th, 1868, in company with Commissioner Dwight, and again, October 26th, 1869. Its affairs are controlled by earnest and devoted trustees, who appear to be fully sensible of the important duties devolved upon them.

Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.

This institution founded by the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of Mercy, and incorporated under the general law, March 8th, 1865, is located on Willoughby avenue, between Classen and Graham streets, in the city of Brooklyn.

The objects of the order are to provide for and educate orphan and destitute children, to visit the sick in their homes, and convicts in prisons and jails, and to establish and maintain hospitals, infirmaries and other charities.

The erection of the convent was commenced in 1862, and completed the following year. The building is constructed of brick, is four stories in height, presenting a front of one hundred and sixty, and a depth of twenty-six feet, with wings from either end, extending at right angles to the rear, each one hundred and thirty-five feet. It is well planned and constructed; the rooms are large and airy, and the building is admirably suited to its purposes, having capacity for the accommodation of two hundred inmates, besides furnishing school room for over six hundred pupils. The grounds are tastefully laid out and planted, and present an attractive appearance.

The institution is under the control of its founders, whose entire time is devoted to its management. It is supported by receipts from

a select school under their care, by the labor of its inmates, by donations, and by aid from the city and State.

Its property is estimated to be worth \$139,650; and the indebtedness is \$65,877. The receipts for the past year were \$18,149.90; and the expenditures \$28,786.90.

The institution from its organization has suffered from pecuniary embarrassments, and it has been maintained only by the greatest exertions on the part of its founders, and the strictest economy in the administration of its affairs. An industrial department was early opened, in which sewing machines were introduced, and work furnished on such articles as would offer the slightest remuneration. The number of machines has been increased from time to time, and there are now nearly fifty in operation. The labor of the inmates contributes quite largely toward their support, and a small portion of the proceeds is set apart and invested, to be drawn upon when they shall leave the institution. In addition to this department of labor, plain, ornamental, and fancy needlework, are also taught, and all are instructed in domestic labor.

The records of the institution show that the number supported for the past year, was one hundred and nine; the average was eighty; and eighty-five were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited September 14th, and was found to be in excellent condition. The schools are well conducted, and the habits of industry, to which the inmates are trained, are particularly commendable. The debt of the institution is a source of embarrassment, but it is anticipated that a considerable portion of this will soon be removed.

Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath.

This institution, incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 15th, 1862, was founded by the late Ira Davenport, of Bath, who erected the principal edifice at a cost of \$50,000, and left, by his will, \$25,000 for an additional building. He also, gave to the institution sixty acres of land, and endowed it with \$125,000. His brother, Charles Davenport, subsequently contributed \$10,000 for building purposes, and a further sum of \$20,000 which has been added to the endowment.

The main edifice was completed in 1864, and the wing was finished the past year. The building is constructed of dressed stone, and is three stories in height. It is well arranged for the use to

which it is applied, and will accommodate seventy-five inmates. The grounds are laid out and improved, and the place is attractive. The institution is located on the southerly bank of the Cohocton river, in a beautiful grove near the village of Bath.

The property, including the land, buildings and furniture is estimated to be worth \$96,139. The institution has an invested fund of \$160,860, and a cash balance of \$6,111.24. The receipts for the past year were \$33,137.87, and the expenditures, \$27,026.86. Included in the receipts and expenditures, were funds for investment and building purposes, the amount expended for support during the year, being \$4,779.48.

In the reception of inmates, preference is given, first, to orphan and destitute girls of Steuben county; second, to those of Allegany county; and third, to other localities. The whole number admitted to the institution since its opening is fifty, the number supported for the past year was forty-two; and forty were remaining, October 1st.

The institution was visited June 29th, 1868, and August 4th, 1869, and was in excellent condition. Its financial affairs are controlled by a board of trustees. A superintendent, with his wife as matron, is in immediate charge. The inmates are properly educated; and, unless removed by friends, are retained until eighteen years of age. The income of the institution largely exceeds its current expenditures.

Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.

This institution was founded in 1864, through the efforts of the members and congregation of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's church, of Buffalo, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 14th, 1865. It consists of two departments, one for girls and another for boys. The former, is at number two hundred and eighty Hickory street; and the latter at Sulphur Springs, four miles from the city. The buildings are constructed of wood, and are in good condition. The boys building will accommodate seventy, and the girls forty, inmates. The property, real and personal, is valued at \$19,796.31, and the institution is free from debt. The receipts for the past year, including \$8,384.16 from donations, were \$10,769.26, and the expenditures, \$10,573.60.

The number of inmates supported for the past year was forty-four, and forty were remaining October 1st. The children are properly educated, and are trained to industrial pursuits. The girls are

employed in sewing and domestic work, and the boys labor in the garden and upon the farm.

The institution was visited July 23d, 1868, and July 30th, 1869. Its affairs are controlled by a board of trustees, and they appear to be well conducted.

Five Points House of Industry, New York.

This institution was established in 1851, by the Rev. Lewis M. Pease, who for nearly three years conducted its affairs without public aid, in what was then the most depraved and wretched portion of the city. It was incorporated under the general law, March 3d, 1854, since which it has been under the management of a board of trustees, with a superintendent in charge. Its location is number one hundred and fifty-five Worth street.

The building was erected in 1854. It is constructed of brick, and is six stories in height. An additional edifice, four stories in height, is now being built, and will be completed at an early day. The buildings are plain and substantial, and when finished will accommodate four hundred inmates.

The objects and purposes of the institution are as follows:

1st. To assist temporarily the destitute of all classes by providing for them employment, protection and instruction, according to their necessities.

2d. To furnish entire or partial support for children and others, neglected or abandoned, or incapable of sustaining themselves.

3d. To properly educate and religiously instruct those coming under its protection.

The institution, from its opening, has been mainly devoted to the care and support of orphan, destitute and truant children. Assistance however, is also extended to adult persons, many of whom are friendless women, but of those admitted to the house, a large proportion are children. These are properly instructed, and, as fast as practicable, they are sent to the country and placed in families.

The records show that over sixteen thousand persons have been admitted to the institution since its opening. The number supported for the past year was three hundred and sixty-three, the daily average was two hundred and fifty, and there were remaining, October 1st, two hundred and forty-five. Of these, two hundred and three were children, and forty-two women.

The institution, from its organization, has been supported chiefly

by private donations, but recently it has received aid from public sources. Its property, real and personal, is valued to be worth \$220,000. It has an invested fund of \$13,000, but is indebted upon the real estate \$50,000. The receipts for the past year, including \$31,037.01 from donations, were \$55,772.75, and the expenditures \$58,453.72.

The inspection was made October 21st, 1868, and October 25th, 1869, assisted by Commissioner Dwight. At the latter date there were present two hundred and forty-seven inmates. Of these, two hundred and four were children, and forty-three women. The institution was in excellent condition. Its officers are active in the discharge of their duties, and its affairs appear to be judiciously managed.

Five Points Mission, New York.

This institution was founded in 1850, by an association of benevolent ladies, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed March 20th, 1856. Its location is number sixty-one Park street, nearly opposite the Five Points House of Industry.

The building was erected in 1853. It is constructed of brick, and is four stories high. It furnishes a chapel, several large and well conditioned school rooms, and apartments for a limited number of permanent inmates. The edifice is plainly and substantially built, and is well suited for the purposes of the mission.

The objects of the institution are three-fold:

1st. To provide food, clothing, and other necessities for the poor of all classes.

2d. To properly instruct orphan, abandoned and destitute children, and, as far as practicable, secure for them situations in families.

3d. To furnish shelter and temporary aid for those without homes, and needing protection and care.

The institution, from its organization, has been maintained largely by private donations and collections in churches. It has received occasional appropriations from the city treasury, but no aid from the State, until the past year.

The property is estimated to be worth \$78,000, and the institution is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$24,130.29; and the expenditures, \$21,133.02. There was also received from bequests for building purposes \$22,166.31, not included in the above statement.

The schools bear upon their rolls nearly one thousand children, with a daily average attendance of over four hundred. The scholars,

whenever it is needed, are furnished with clothing, and each pupil is provided daily with a dinner. During the past year, eleven children were adopted into families, fifty-five were otherwise secured comfortable homes, and one hundred and twenty-six adults were provided with situations.

A free library, composed principally of books, periodicals and papers, donated to the institution, has recently been opened. This offers a comfortable and attractive place for those without homes, to spend their evenings and leisure hours; and it is anticipated by the managers that much good will result from its influence.

The institution was visited October 25th. It is controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted by an advisory committee of gentlemen. A superintendent is in immediate charge, and the schools are conducted by competent female teachers. The institution, at the time of inspection, was in excellent condition, and its affairs appear to be well conducted.

Free School, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville.

This school, for indigent girls, was established in 1848, and is located on the grounds of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, near Manhattanville, New York.

The building is a plain two story brick edifice, and will accommodate two hundred and twenty-five pupils. The school bears upon its rolls nearly five hundred scholars, with a daily average attendance of over two hundred. It is conducted by the Roman Catholic order of ladies of the Sacred Heart, connected with the academy.

The property is valued at \$7,000, and the institution is free from debt. The receipts for the past year, derived solely from the State, were \$384.35, and the expenditure, \$3,290.75. The deficit was met from the resources of the academy.

The school was visited June 1st, at which time one hundred and eighty pupils were present. Of these, one hundred were in the primary, forty-five in the junior, and thirty-five in the senior department. The school was in good order, and the results of the inspection were fully satisfactory.

Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.

This society was organized in 1822, by an association of benevolent gentlemen of the Jewish faith, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed February 22d, 1832. Its objects are, to relieve

the sick, provide for the aged poor, and to clothe, educate and maintain orphan and destitute children.

For nearly forty years from its organization, the benefactions of the society were dispensed in the form of temporary aid; but, in 1860, a house was opened as an asylum for children. The erection of the present building was commenced in 1862, and it was completed and occupied in 1863. It is a plain, substantial three story brick edifice, one hundred and twenty feet long, by sixty feet deep, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. It is conveniently arranged, and well furnished, and is admirably suited to the purposes for which it is applied. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the place is attractive. Its location is on the south-west corner of Third avenue and Seventy-seventh street.

The property of the society is estimated to be worth \$215,000. It has also an invested fund of \$31,200, and a cash balance of \$14,415.24. The receipts for the past year were \$69,106.26, and the expenditures \$54,691.02. Included in the receipts were \$41,039 from donations, and embraced in the expenditures were \$26,200 in connection with the asylum, and \$13,510 for temporary relief.

The records of the asylum show, that since its opening, three hundred and thirty-two children have been admitted. The number supported for the past year was one hundred and ninety-four, the average was one hundred and fifty, and there were remaining, October 1st, one hundred and fifty-four.

All the children of suitable age attend the public schools. The number thus instructed for the past year was one hundred and fifty-three. Of these, eighty-five were in the primary, and fifty-eight in the grammar department. The children are escorted to the schools at an early hour each day, and are punctual in their attendance.

A report of their deportment and standing in the schools, is kept by the teachers and furnished to the superintendent. This is read weekly to the assembled children, and it is said to stimulate them to diligence and good conduct. The record for the past year shows the general standing and proficiency of the children to be equal with that of other scholars of the same age.

The institution was visited October 25th, in company with Commissioner Bishop. A superintendent is in immediate charge of the asylum, and it was found in excellent condition. The financial affairs of the society are controlled by a board of trustees, composed of benevolent citizens of the Jewish faith, and they are evidently well managed.

Home for the Aged, of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.

This, institution, a home for the aged poor of both sexes, was founded in 1868, by the Roman Catholic Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and incorporated under the general law, September 28th, 1869. The building, temporarily occupied, is number six hundred and eight De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. A building is in process of erection on Bushwick avenue, corner of Hudson street, and it will be completed and occupied at an early day.

The institution, from its opening, has been supported by private donations and contributions, but application for State aid was made the past year. Its property is estimated to be worth \$20,000; it has a cash balance of \$2,000, applicable for building purposes, but is indebted upon the real estate \$16,500. The receipts for the past year were \$8,530, and the amount was absorbed in furnishing the building and for the support of its inmates.

The institution is controlled by its founders. The number of inmates received since its opening is forty-eight. Of these, thirty-seven were remaining October 1st.

The inspection was made September 20th. The inmates were aged, the youngest being over sixty years, and the greater portion were sick or infirm. The house is plainly furnished, and was found in excellent order. The table is well supplied, and the sick receive special care and attention. The institution appears to be well managed, and it is deemed worthy of public confidence.

Home for Homeless Girls, New York.

This institution—a refuge for young women and girls who have been tempted from the paths of virtue, and who may be desirous of reformation—was established by an association of benevolent persons in 1865. It was at first opened in West Houston street, but was moved in May last to its present location, number eighty-six Fourth street, near Washington square.

The building, held under lease, is a commodious and well arranged brick edifice, formerly a private residence. It is in good repair, and will accommodate fifty inmates.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of gentlemen managers, and its internal and domestic concerns are directed by a committee of ladies. The property, acquired mainly from private donations, is valued at \$4,500. The receipts for the past year were \$7,285.80, and the expenditures, \$7,130.57.

The whole number of inmates received in the institution since its opening is three hundred and seventy-one. The number supported for the past year was one hundred and fifteen. Of these, eight were dismissed for misconduct; two were sent to hospital; four were transferred to other institutions; twenty-one were restored to friends; twenty-six were provided with situations; twenty-nine left of their own accord, and twenty-five were remaining, October 1st. The managers state that sixty per cent of the inmates, for the year, were fully reclaimed.

The home is under the charge of a superintendent, with his wife as matron. The inspection was made December 22d, and its results were highly satisfactory.

Home for the Friendless, Auburn.

This institution was established in 1864, and incorporated under the general law, July 31st, 1865. The building, formerly a private residence, is a plain two story edifice, and will accommodate twenty-five inmates. It has recently been repaired, and is very well suited for the purposes to which it is applied. Its location is on Canal street, in the city of Auburn.

The institution originated in the efforts of an association of ladies of Auburn, and numbers, among its founders, active members of the several Protestant churches of the city. Its objects are to furnish a permanent home for aged, indigent and infirm females, and to provide temporarily for women and young girls out of employment, and without the means of support. It has no investments, but is sustained by private contributions, and appropriations from the State. The property is estimated to be worth \$8,200.79, and the institution is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$2,898.52, and the expenditures, \$2,426.76.

The records show that since its opening, in addition to those temporarily aided, seventy-one aged and infirm women have been admitted to the institution. The number supported for the past year was thirty-four; the average was twenty-one, and there were remaining October 1st, twenty-two.

The inspection was made July 8th, 1868, and August 17th, 1869. At the latter date, there were twenty-three inmates, nearly all of whom were aged, and the greater portion were invalid. The institution is under the immediate charge of a matron, and was found in excellent condition. The managers are active and faithful in the

discharge of their duties, and the institution seems to meet properly the objects and aims of its founders.

Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.

This institution was established in 1867, by an association of ladies of Buffalo, and incorporated under the general law, January 11th, 1868. Its location is on Seventh street, near Maryland avenue, in the northern part of the city.

The objects of the institution are to provide a temporary home at cheap rates, for homeless women, and to obtain suitable places in families for young girls out of employment. It has thus far been supported by private munificence, but application for State aid was made the past year.

The property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$10,800. The institution has a cash balance of \$1,033.66, but is indebted \$500. The receipts for the past year were \$2,213.03, and the expenditures \$1,179.87. The building, formerly a private residence, is constructed of wood; it has been recently repaired, and meets very properly the present requirements.

The records of the institution show that since its opening two hundred and thirteen persons have been admitted, and that one hundred and seventy-five have been placed temporarily in families. The daily average in the house has been seven.

The inspection was made July 30th. The managers state that during the brief period in which the institution has been in operation, they have had abundant opportunities to test its workings, and that the results have been highly satisfactory. At the time of inspection, it was in excellent condition, and its affairs appear to be well conducted.

Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.

This institution was founded in 1861, by an association of ladies, representing the various Protestant churches of Newburgh, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 7th, 1862. It is beautifully located on Montgomery street, near the Hudson river, in the northern part of the city.

The building is a plain, substantial three story brick edifice, and is well suited for the purposes to which it is applied. It is in good repair, and will accommodate about sixty inmates.

The property, including real estate, buildings and investments, is valued at \$26,457.95. The institution is free from debt and has a

cash balance of \$1,599.16. The receipts for the past year, were \$7,686.57; and the expenditures amounted to \$6,087.41.

The institution is designed for orphan and destitute children of both sexes, and an average of about fifty are annually maintained. The number supported for the past year was sixty, and there were remaining October 1st, thirty-eight. The children are properly instructed in the institution, and placed in families whenever good situations offer.

The inspection was made September 29th, 1868, and September 11th, 1869. At the latter date, thirty-nine children were present. Nearly all of them were under ten years of age, and a large proportion were orphans.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a matron, and at the times of inspection, it was in excellent condition. Its financial affairs are controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted by a board of gentlemen counselors; and, it is stated, that the timely aid and contributions of its friends, have always placed it beyond pecuniary embarrassment.

Home for the Friendless, Rochester.

This institution was established in 1849, by an association of benevolent ladies of Rochester, and incorporated under the general law, June 4th, 1855. It is pleasantly located on East avenue, corner of Alexander street, in the eastern part of the city.

The objects of the institution are to provide temporarily for women and young girls out of employment, and without the means of support; and to furnish a permanent home for aged, indigent, infirm and friendless females.

The building is a plain and substantial three story brick edifice. It is in good repair and well furnished, and will accommodate about forty persons.

The institution, from its organization, has been sustained mainly by private donations and collections in churches. It also shares in the bounty of the State, and receives occasional moderate sums from the city and county treasury. Its property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$18,500; and it has an invested fund of \$2,500, and a cash balance of \$3,944.12. The receipts for the past year were \$7,178.72, and the expenditures \$3,229.60.

The records of the institution show that, from its establishment, in addition to those temporarily assisted, an average of about thirty

persons have been permanently maintained. The number supported and relieved for the past year, was one hundred and twenty-one, and the average in the house was thirty-five.

The inspection was made July 7th, 1868, in company with Commissioner Anderson. Thirty-eight persons were present. Of these, twenty-seven were permanent inmates, and eleven temporary residents.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a matron, and was found in excellent order. Its internal and domestic concerns are controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted in the administration of its finances by a board of gentlemen trustees; and its affairs appear to be conducted with great prudence and fidelity.

Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.

This institution was established by an association of ladies of Schenectady, and incorporated under the general law November 4th, 1868. Its objects are, to provide a permanent home for aged, indigent and infirm females, and to temporarily assist women and young girls without means, and out of employment. Its location is at number thirty-five Green street, in the central part of the city.

The building is a plain and conveniently arranged dwelling-house, in good repair, and suitably furnished. It has capacity for the accommodation of ten inmates, and very properly meets the present requirements of the institution.

The property has been acquired mainly by private donations and contributions; and, including investments, it is valued at \$4,500. There is an incumbrance of \$1,000 upon the real estate, but no other indebtedness. The receipts for the past year were \$2,777.97, and the expenditures amounted to \$2,208.66.

The whole number of aged inmates received in the institution since its opening is ten; and seven were remaining October 1st. A large number have also been temporarily aided during the time, and it is reported that great relief is thus afforded.

The institution was visited August 11th. Its affairs are controlled by a board of lady managers, with a matron in immediate charge; and, at the time of inspection, it was in excellent condition. The inmates appeared to receive proper care and attention, and the institution is believed to be worthy of public confidence.

Home for the Homeless, Utica.

This institution, a home for aged, indigent, and infirm women, was founded by Mr. Theodore S. Faxton of Utica, aided by an association of ladies of the city, and incorporated under the general law November 19th, 1866. Mr. Faxton subscribed \$20,000 toward the erection and furnishing of the building, and endowing the institution, upon condition that a like sum should be raised by the association, and applied to the same purposes; and, through the efforts of its managers, \$24,824.26 have been thus pledged.

The home was temporarily opened in 1867, in an ordinary dwelling-house in Whitesboro street, which is still occupied. A building is now in course of erection, on Faxton street, and it will probably be completed during the season of 1870. The building is being constructed of stone and brick, upon an approved plan, and when finished it will accommodate fifty inmates.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of trustees, of which Mr. Faxton is president. Its internal and domestic concerns are conducted by the lady managers, and a matron is in the immediate charge.

The property, real and personal, is valued at \$11,000. The institution is indebted \$2,000, but it has a cash balance of \$9,625.50, and funds pledged, which are said to be ample to complete the building.

The records of the institution show that since its opening twenty persons have been admitted. The number supported the past year was sixteen, and fifteen were remaining October 1st.

The inspections were made October 1st, 1868, and August 12th, 1869. The inmates were aged and nearly all were sick or infirm. They were comfortably provided for, and consider the institution as a permanent home. The applications for admission, it was stated, exceed its accommodations, and the new building will be completed as speedily as practicable. The energy with which the undertaking has been commenced and carried on promise success.

The institution has received its pro rata share of the charitable appropriations from the State treasury, and it is believed to be eminently worthy of public support.

House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.

This institution was established by the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in 1868, and incorporated under the general law, December 23d. Its location is at number two hundred and twenty-nine Henry street.

The object of the institution is to offer an asylum for the protection and support of abandoned woman and young girls, leading immoral lives, and who may be desirous of reformation. They are received upon the voluntary surrender of themselves, or at the request of friends, and it is stated that none are retained against their will. While in the institution they are required to conform to its rules and regulations, and are thoroughly trained to industrial pursuits. Upon leaving it, if without protectors, they are secured, as far as possible, situations in families.

The institution, from its opening, has been supported by the labor of its founders and inmates, and by donations from the charitable and benevolent. The receipts from these sources for the past year, were \$5,760.84; and the expenses absorbed the entire receipts. The institution is possessed of personal property estimated to be worth \$2,000, but it is indebted \$1,850. Application for public aid was made the past year, and \$10,000, from the Metropolitan Excise fund, was appropriated to it by the last Legislature.

The building in use is a three-story brick dwelling house, leased for the purposes of the institution, at an annual rent of \$1,600. It is in good repair, plainly but comfortably furnished, and will accommodate fifty inmates; but it is not fully adequate for its present use, and the managers design to secure a more commodious building at an early day.

The institution was visited and inspected September 15th. The number of inmates received since its opening is eighty. The number present at the time of inspection was fifty-two. Of these, thirty-six were women from twenty-five to thirty-eight years of age, and the residue were young girls.

The affairs of the institution are controlled and managed by its founders. Its operations have been too limited to judge fully as to the results; but it was stated that they were, in the main, highly encouraging.

The institution, at the time of inspection, was in good condition. Its affairs are evidently managed with economy and order, and it is believed to be worthy of confidence.

House of the Good Shepherd, New York.

This institution, established in 1857, and incorporated under the general law November 1st, 1868, is located at the foot of Eighty-Ninth and Ninetieth streets, near the East river. Its objects are

to aid fallen and abandoned women, and to protect young girls exposed to temptation. The inmates are received upon voluntary surrender, upon the application of parents or friends, and upon commitments by the courts. They are divided into four classes, as follows :

1st. Women reclaimed, leading a religious life, and unwilling to again enter society.

2d. Abandoned women voluntarily surrendering themselves, and desirous of reformation.

3d. Young girls surrendered by parents or friends.

4th. Girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years, committed by magistrates.

The affairs of each department are kept distinct, and no communication is allowed between the various classes of inmates.

The principal building, erected in 1861, is built of brick, and is five stores in height. It is well planned and arranged, and, with detached houses and additions recently erected, will accommodate six hundred inmates. The plot of ground comprises thirty-two city lots. It extends to the bank of the river, and the premises are properly inclosed. The grounds are well laid out, kept neat and clean, and portions are set apart for the cultivation of flowers.

The institution was founded by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and its financial and domestic affairs are controlled and managed by members of that order. It is sustained by private donations and contributions, by aid from the city and State, and by the labor of the inmates. The receipts for the past year were \$107,120.84, and the expenditures amounted to \$102,420.84. Its property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$300,000. It has also a cash balance of \$4,700, but is indebted \$35,000.

The records show that two thousand and eighty-six persons have been admitted to the institution since its establishment. The number supported the past year was six hundred and twenty; and the average was five hundred and fifty. Of those supported during the year, three hundred and sixty-five were beneficiaries; and the residue, either wholly or in part, were provided for by the city authorities, or friends.

The institution was visited September 22d, in company with Commissioner Bishop, and the day was devoted to an examination of its management and affairs. There were present five hundred and fifty-five inmates. Of these fifty-five were of the first; two hundred and

forty-nine of the second ; one hundred and forty-eight of the third ; and one hundred and two of the fourth class.

All the inmates of suitable age are required to labor eight hours each day. They are employed mainly in plain and fancy sewing, and laundry work. The young girls are properly educated, and all are religiously instructed. It was stated by those in charge, that the efforts at reformation have not proved as successful as desired, but that, on the whole, much good has been accomplished. A portion of the inmates, when reformed, are secured situations in families ; others are permanently retained in the institution, which is offered as an asylum to all desirous of remaining.

The institution, at the time of its inspection, was in excellent condition, and it is believed to be worthy of the confidence of the charitable and benevolent, and the bounty of the State.

House of Mercy, New York.

This institution, a reformatory for fallen women and girls, was established in 1854, and incorporated under the general law, February 23, 1855. It is pleasantly located at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, near the Hudson river.

The building occupied is a spacious country mansion, in good repair, and will accommodate about forty persons. An additional building is now being erected, which will be completed at an early day. This will furnish room for a chapel and a portion of the inmates, and will also give increased facilities for a more extended classification.

The institution was founded solely by and through the efforts of Mrs. William Richmond, of New York, who, after soliciting subscriptions and securing the house, took upon herself its charge for nearly nine years. In 1863, in consequence of failing health, she relinquished the position, and the institution was placed under the control of the Sisters of St. Mary of the Protestant Episcopal church, who have since conducted its immediate affairs.

From its establishment, the institution has been maintained chiefly by private donations and collections in churches. Moderate appropriations have been occasionally made from the city treasury, but no aid from the State has been received until the past year.

Its property, real and personal, is valued at \$60,000. It has also \$51,000 invested in United States bonds, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$43,167.02, and the expenditures

\$37,837.02. Of the receipts, \$29,716.28 were from donations ; and, included in the expenditures, were \$10,943.20 for support, and \$21,000 for investment.

A portion of the inmates are committed by the courts; others voluntarily surrender themselves; and a few are received upon the application of parents or friends. They are admitted for indefinite periods, but are retained, as far as practicable, until their habits are fully assured. Upon leaving the institution, if without protectors, they are placed in families, and none are discharged except for good situations.

The management of the institution is systematic, orderly, and kind, and appears well designed to reform the inmates. The younger ones are educated in school, under direction of the sisters in charge, and all are instructed in religious truths. In addition to performing the domestic work of the house, they also engage in sewing, knitting, and laundry work. They are required to labor eight hours each day, and a portion of the proceeds is invested to their credit, to be paid when they shall leave the institution. The estimated value of their labor for the past year was \$1,500.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of gentlemen trustees; and included among its supporters are many earnest and active benevolent ladies. Those in charge speak encouragingly of the results of their labors, and state that much good has been accomplished.

The inspection was made September 24th, accompanied by Commissioner Bishop. The institution was in excellent order, and it is believed that its charities are well bestowed, and that it is worthy of public support.

House of Reception, Mariners' Harbor.

This institution, for the support of orphan and destitute children of both sexes, is located at Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island.

The building occupied is a wooden structure, considerably out of repair, but the erection of a suitable edifice is contemplated at an early day.

The institution was visited October 19th, 1868, but no inspection has since been made, nor has any report been received of its operations. At the date of inspection, thirty children were present, of whom sixteen were boys and fourteen girls. A matron was in charge, and the children were being instructed in school. It was

represented that nearly all present were orphans, and that a large proportion of them were from New York city.

The institution is sustained by donations and contributions, with occasional State aid. The amount received from the latter source for the past year, was \$1,000, as a special appropriation.

Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.

This institution was established in 1866, as a home for the children of destitute freedmen coming north, and for over two years it was maintained by the "National Freedmen's Bureau." It was incorporated, under the general law, September 7th, 1868, since which its benefactions have been extended to colored orphan and destitute children, without reference to locality. Its location is on Pacific street, near Ralph avenue, in the eastern part of the city.

The buildings in use are held under lease. They consist of three single story wooden cottages, adjoining, and they will accommodate about forty inmates. They have recently been repaired, and are comfortable, but are not fully adequate for the purposes to which they are applied.

The institution, since its incorporation, has been sustained by private benefactions; but application for State aid was made the past year. Its personal property is estimated to be worth \$1,000; but it has no permanent resources. The receipts for the past year were \$2,600, and the expenditure \$3,924.50.

The affairs of the institution are controlled by colored citizens, and it is under the immediate charge of a colored matron. Since its incorporation, one hundred and twenty children have been admitted, over half of whom, it was stated, have been placed in families in the city, or sent to situations in the country. Fifty-five were supported the past year, and thirty were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited September 21st, and its affairs appeared to be as well managed as practicable, with its limited means.

Hudson Orphan and Relief Association (Asylum).

This association was formed in 1843 by a few benevolent ladies and gentlemen, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 21st, 1846. The asylum was opened in 1847, and it has since been in operation.

The building is a plain substantial brick edifice, and will accom-

moderate about sixty inmates. Its location is on the corner of State and Seventh streets, in the eastern part of the city of Hudson.

The institution is sustained mainly by private donations; but it also receives State aid. All destitute children of the county, becoming a public charge, are placed in the asylum, and moderate appropriations are annually made by the board of supervisors for their support. These vary in the aggregate from \$500 to \$1,500 per annum. The appropriation for the past year was \$1,000.

The financial affairs of the institution appear to be managed with great prudence, and they are in a highly satisfactory condition. Its property, real and personal, is valued at \$75,000. It has, also, \$27,175 invested, a cash balance of \$6,380.43, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year amounted to \$14,062.97; and the expenditures were \$7,682.54. Of the receipts, \$2,368.64 were from donations, and in the expenditures were included \$4,316.76 for support, and \$3,500 for investment.

Children of both sexes are received. They are admitted at any age from two to ten years, and are bound out or placed in families by adoption, whenever good places offer. The records of the asylum show, that six hundred and fifty-six children have been admitted since its establishment. The number supported the past year, was sixty-one, the average was forty-five, and thirty-nine were remaining October 1st.

All the children of suitable age, attend the public schools. They are distributed among the various schools of the city, in accordance with their grade, and the managers deem it of great advantage to the children in familiarizing them with society, and offering them opportunities for competition with others, for public honors.

The institution was visited October 1st 1868, and September 10th, 1869. At the times of inspection, it was in excellent order, and its management is warmly commended.

Institution of Mercy, New York.

This institution was founded by the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of Mercy, and consists of St. Catharine's Convent, the House of Mercy, and a home for destitute children. The two former are located at numbers thirty-three and thirty-five East Houston street, and the latter in Eighty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

The House of Mercy, was opened in 1848, and subsequently incor-

porated under the general law. Its objects are, to provide for the care and protection of young women of good character, without homes, or friends; to train them to useful pursuits; and to secure for them good situations in families.

A daily average of over one hundred young women are thus maintained, and the records of the institution show that nearly ten thousand have been admitted to it since its establishment. A large number of the same class of persons are also aided temporarily and secured situations, without admission to the house.

The institution from its establishment has been supported mainly by private donations, but it has occasionally received moderate aid from public sources. Its property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$80,000; it has no permanent resources, and is indebted \$2,500. The receipts for the past year were \$14,382.46; and the expenditures \$14,127.31. Of the receipts, \$2,675 were derived from donations, and \$7,252.10 from the labor of the inmates; and, included in the expenditures were \$6,152.87 for support, and \$1,812.94 for out-door temporary relief.

The inspection was made December 20th. The house is a substantial brick edifice, plainly but comfortably furnished, and will accommodate one hundred and twenty inmates. It is under the immediate charge of its founders, who occupy the convent adjoining. At the time of inspection it was in excellent order, and its affairs appear to be well managed.

The sisters in charge, in addition to conducting the immediate concerns of the institution, also visit the sick in hospitals, the poor at their homes, and convicts in prisons and jails, imparting religious instruction and consolation, and such pecuniary aid as within their means, and thought proper. These duties often require association with the most wretched and depraved, and exposure to infection and disease, yet it is stated that they are prosecuted diligently and without display.

The home, in Eighty-first street—the erection of which was begun in 1867—was finished and occupied in September last. It is designed more especially for young girls orphaned by the late war, but others, destitute, are also admitted. Several of those who had previously been provided for at the institution in East Houston street were transferred to the new building upon its completion, and a few have been received from other sources. The number admitted since its opening is seventy-one.

The building is constructed of brick, with stone dressings, and consists of a front and rear edifice. The front is four stories in height and one hundred and fifty feet long by sixty feet deep. The rear is two stories high and one hundred by twenty-five feet in area. The building is substantially constructed, well planned and arranged, and will accommodate five hundred inmates.

The property, including real estate, buildings and furniture, is valued at \$186,000. The institution has no permanent resources, and, in addition to \$30,000 borrowed, it is indebted \$3,201.50. The receipts for the past year amounted to \$190,000, and the expenditures were \$189,102.50. Of the receipts, \$30,000 were from a loan, \$105,000 from the city treasury, and \$55,000 from private contributions. The expenditures were mainly for construction and for furnishing the building.

The inspection was made December 20th, and its results were satisfactory.

Jefferson County Orphan Asylum.

This institution was founded by an association of benevolent ladies in 1859, and incorporated under the general law, May 11th. The present asylum building was erected and occupied in 1864. It is a brick edifice, three stories in height, and sixty-five by fifty feet on the ground. It is well built and arranged, and will accommodate fifty inmates. It is pleasantly located in the center of a lot of ground comprising nearly two acres, surrounded by native forest trees, in the southwestern part of the city of Watertown.

The property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$14,500. The institution has a cash balance of \$1,331.18, and an invested fund, amounting to \$4,412. The receipts for the past year were \$5,894.47, and the expenditures amounted to \$4,563.29.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the asylum. They are received at all ages, and retained only until good situations in families offer. By arrangement with the board of supervisors, all destitute children of the county, becoming a public charge, are provided for in the institution, and the expense of their maintenance is, in part, defrayed by appropriations from the county treasury.

The whole number of admissions to the institution since its establishment, is five hundred and seventy-nine; seventy-two were supported the past year, and thirty-four were remaining October 1st.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, assisted by his wife, as matron. The children are taught the elementary branches of a common school education, and are instructed in religious truths. They are also trained to industrial pursuits, suited to their age and capacities, under proper rules and regulations, prescribed by the superintendent.

The institution was visited August 6, 1868, and August 12, 1869. Its affairs are controlled by earnest and faithful officers, and they appear to be managed with great prudence.

Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady.

This society, among the oldest benevolent associations in the State, was organized in 1810, and has since been in active operation. It was reorganized in 1868, and incorporated under the general law, December 30th. Its objects are to secure a wise and healthful application of charity to the poor of the city, and to discourage pauperism and vagrancy, by procuring remunerative work for the needy, out of employment, and able to labor.

The society, from its organization, has been sustained chiefly by private donations, but for the past two years it has received moderate appropriations from the State treasury. It has a cash balance of \$1,090.10, but no permanent investments. The receipts for the past year were \$1,770.64, and expenditures were made amounting to \$680.54. The number of persons relieved during the year was three hundred.

The society is composed of a large number of active and earnest benevolent ladies of the city. The care exercised in dispensing its benefactions, appears well calculated to properly carry out its objects and aims, and it is believed to be eminently worthy of public confidence.

Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York.

This society was organized by an association of ladies, in 1850, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed June 19th, 1851. Its object is to assist aged and infirm members, both male and female, of the Methodist Episcopal church of New York city. Its benefactions for a few years were dispensed in temporary aid, but a home was opened in 1856, and it has since been occupied. Its location is in Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

No inspection of the institution has been made. Its officers report

that the building is a substantial brick edifice, in good repair and well furnished, and that it will accommodate eighty inmates.

The financial affairs of the society are controlled by a board of lady managers, and the home is under the immediate charge of an executive committee of nine. Its resources are derived mainly from donations and collections in churches, but it has received occasional moderate appropriations from the city, and State treasury.

The property of the society, real and personal, is valued at \$66,000. It has, also, a cash balance of \$6,344.86, and investments yielding an income of nearly \$500 per annum. The receipts for the past year were \$25,720.39. The expenditures amounted to \$18,375.73.

The number of inmates admitted to the institution since its opening is one hundred and ninety-three. Ninety-seven were supported the past year, and eighty were remaining October 1st. Of these, five were men, and seventy-five women.

It is reported that the applications for admission exceed the capacity of the buildings, but that additions are being made which will materially increase the accommodations.

Ladies Union Relief Association, New York.

This association, formed to aid disabled soldiers of the Union army and the families of those who fell during the late war, was organized in November, 1865, and incorporated under the general law, January 12th, 1867. Its office is in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, corner of Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue.

The association extends aid by the payment of small sums of money; by furnishing clothing and household stores; by providing medicines and medical attendance for the sick; and by procuring remunerative employment for such as are able to work. Its benefactions are dispensed by appropriate committees, and it is stated that no aid is rendered except upon careful examination and inquiry into the condition and wants of the applicant. Its work is sustained chiefly by private donations; it has, however, received appropriations from the city treasury, but no direct aid from the State. The amount expended since its organization is \$42,691, and the number of families relieved is seven hundred and ninety-three, aggregating three thousand one hundred and seventy-two persons.

The association is not possessed of any real or personal property, but it has a cash balance of \$3,050.37, and is free from debt.

The receipts for the past year were \$16,208.68; and expenditures

were made, amounting to \$13,158.31. Of the receipts \$2,843.43 were from gifts, and \$5,000 from the city treasury ; and, included in the expenditures were \$12,023.51 for support, and \$985.50 advanced to pensioners.

It is reported that no salaries are paid to officers, or for services rendered to the association. Its affairs, upon inquiry and investigation, were found to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.

This institution, for the gratuitous instruction of indigent deaf mutes of both sexes, was organized and incorporated under the general law, September 26th, 1853 ; but, for want of funds, it did not go into full operation until 1862. The site for the building, comprising nearly an acre of excellent land, was presented to the institution by the late Louis Le Couteulx, a benevolent citizen of Buffalo, and the funds for the erection of the edifice, were raised by private donations, collections in churches, and aid from the State. Its location is at number one hundred and twenty-five Edward street, in the central part of the city.

The building is constructed of brick, and is three stories in height. It consists of a center erected in 1862, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet on the ground, and a wing fifty by sixty feet in area, completed in 1868. The building is arranged with convenient school-rooms and large and airy dormitories, and will accommodate sixty pupils.

The property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$33,000. The institution has no permanent resources ; and in addition to a deficiency of \$2,299.46, existing October 1st, it is indebted \$5,849.46. The receipts for the past year were \$6,149.54 ; and the expenditures amounted to \$8,449. Included in the receipts were \$3,483.63, donations ; and, of the expenditures, \$4,000 were for support, and \$1,227, for improvements and repairs.

The institution is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of St. Joseph, educated with a view to the conduct and management of the school. The course of instruction is similar to that pursued in the State institution. Children are received at the age of nine, and retained seven years. If without protectors when discharged, they are secured situations in business, or placed temporarily in families.

The whole number of pupils received in the institution since the opening, is one hundred and twenty-nine ; the number instructed dur-

ing the past year was forty-five, and forty-four were remaining October 1st. Of these, nineteen were boys and twenty-five girls.

The institution was visited July 27th, 1868, and July 13th, 1869, accompanied on the latter occasion by Commissioner Sandford Eastman.

The school at the times of visitation was not in session. The inspection was limited to an examination of the building and other property of the institution, and an inquiry as to the condition of its finances. The building was in good condition, and is well suited for its present use. The debt is a source of embarrassment; but it is believed that the institution is managed with economy, and that it is worthy of the confidence of the charitable and benevolent, and the bounty of the State.

New York Female Assistance Society.

This society, formed for the relief and religious instruction of the sick poor of New York, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 6th, 1840. No examination has been made of its affairs, nor has any report been received from its officers. An appropriation of \$5,000 from the city treasury, was made to the society by the last Legislature (chapter 876, Laws of 1869); but no aid was received from the State during the year.

New York Juvenile Asylum.

This institution was established by an association of gentlemen, of New York, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed June 30th, 1851. Its object is to receive and take charge of such truant, disobedient, friendless and neglected children of both sexes, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, as may be committed by competent authority, or voluntarily intrusted to its custody; to provide for their support, and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual and industrial education. The institution embraces a house of reception, and an asylum. The former is located at number sixty-one West Thirteenth street, and the latter, on One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Tenth avenue, near the high bridge.

The *house of reception*, is a four story brick edifice, arranged with offices, dormitories, bathing rooms and hospital, and will accommodate one hundred inmates. All children voluntarily surrendered to the institution, are first brought here. Commitments are also

received here, and the particulars relative to the cause of arrest, the personal character and history of the child, as far as practicable, are ascertained and recorded. While in the house, the habits of the children are carefully studied, and their instruction is also provided for. The time of detention here is twenty days, during which the child may be removed, but at the expiration of that period, the surrender or commitment becomes final, and the child is in the full custody of the institution. The house is under the immediate charge of resident officers.

The asylum building now in use was completed in 1856. The main edifice is built of stone, and consists of a center building, two lateral, and a rear wing. The center is four, and wings each three stories in height. The building presents a front of two hundred, and a depth of forty-five feet, exclusive of the rear wing. This is eighty-five feet long, and forty-five feet wide, connected with another of the same width, sixty-five feet in length. The buildings are substantially constructed, and well suited for the purposes to which they are applied, having capacity for the accommodation of five hundred inmates. The lot contains twenty acres of land, and the buildings are surrounded by finely cultivated gardens and well kept grounds.

The property of the institution, acquired in equal sums by private subscriptions and appropriations from the city treasury, is valued at \$260,000. It has also a balance of \$26,200.05 for building purposes; investments amounting to \$40,000, and is free of debt. The total receipts for the past year were \$82,505.29, and the expenditures, \$81,595.68. The city appropriates \$110 per annum, in part payment for each child supported, and the balance is met from the resources of the institution.

The whole number of admissions to the institution since its establishment is fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two. Of these, twelve thousand one hundred and eight were boys, and two thousand four hundred and fourteen girls. Ten thousand nine hundred and eight were native, three thousand four hundred and seventy-five, foreign born, and the nativity of two hundred and thirty-nine was unknown.

The number in the institution at the commencement of the past year was five hundred and ninety-five; the number received during the year, eight hundred and twenty-six, and the whole number supported, one thousand four hundred and twenty-one, of whom, one

thousand one hundred and seventy-seven were boys, and two hundred and forty-four girls. Of those supported, six hundred and seventy-nine were returned to friends; one hundred and seventy were indentured; twelve were transferred to other institutions; three escaped; two died; and five hundred and fifty-five were remaining December 31st. Of these, seventy-seven were at the house of reception, and four hundred and seventy-eight in the asylum. The largest number in the institution at any time during the year was, six hundred and forty-six; the smallest, five hundred and fifty-five; and the average, six hundred and twenty-seven.

Of those received during the year, six hundred and seventy-four were, first; one hundred and thirty-one, second; and twenty-one, third or fourth admissions. Forty-five were committed upon complaint, three hundred and twenty-seven at the solicitation of friends; and eighteen at their own request. Two hundred and twenty-nine were voluntarily surrendered, and seven were received from other institutions. Two hundred and sixty-five were committed because unfortunate; seventy-two for pilfering; ten for vagrancy; one for begging; and four hundred and seventy-eight because disobedient and truant. One hundred and eighty-seven were unable to read, and the residue had received only limited education. Seventy-four were orphans, and three hundred and seventy-one half-orphans. The average ages, when received, was eleven years.

The institution is controlled by a board of directors, serving without compensation. The immediate charge is given to a superintendent and physician, assisted by a suitable corps of officers and teachers.

In the management of the institution, the directors aim to keep in view its primary and fundamental object,—the moral, intellectual and industrial training of the inmates. A school is maintained, in which the children are taught the elementary branches of an English education, and impressed with practical ideas of life. Instruction in the form of lectures is also given, and the principles of grammar, history, government and the natural sciences, are thus taught. Their religious training is provided for in attendance upon morning and evening devotions, Sabbath school and divine service. Music is also taught to considerable extent.

All the children of suitable age are required to labor. They are employed in making and repairing their clothing and shoes, in labor upon the grounds and the domestic work of the institution. It is

stated that usually about one-half of the children are of sufficient age to be thus employed from two to five hours each day.

The discipline of the institution is mild, and obedience is enforced, mainly, by gentle admonition, and securing the confidence of the children by acts of kindness and charity. Various kinds of amusements are introduced, designed to improve and better their condition. They are allowed daily recreations in the play grounds and gymnasium, and are frequently taken on excursions into the country. Holidays are also appropriately observed.

The directors, by the terms of the act organizing the institution, are constituted the sole guardians of all children in its custody, and are empowered to bind them out by indenture as apprentices or clerks in this or other States. This delicate trust appears to be exercised with great prudence; and, while the claims of the children and the obligations of the institution to them are held paramount, the paternal relation, with its natural rights, is fully recognized. A few, when reclaimed, are indentured in this State; others are placed in homes with farmers in the west; but by far the greater portion are returned to their friends.

The disposition of the children sent west is made by an agent established at Chicago, Ill. The consent of friends to their removal there is always sought; and it is stated that, without this, none save the friendless, or those of criminal or vicious parents are sent away. After indenture they are regularly visited; inquiry and examination is made as to their treatment; their conduct and standing is reported; and any grievances existing are promptly redressed. Boys are indentured until twenty-one, and girls eighteen years of age.

The institution was visited October 24th, 1868, accompanied by Commissioner Dwight; and a second visitation was made October 26th, 1869.

The results of such inspection as was given to the institution were wholly satisfactory. The buildings and grounds were in good condition, the inmates were comfortably provided for, and the superintendent, subordinate officers and teachers, appeared to be earnest and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The directors are active and vigilant, and fully sensible of the important duties devolved upon them. The objects of the institution, and the success which has attended its efforts, it is believed, should secure to it the co-operation of the charitable and benevolent, and the bounty of the public.

New York Juvenile Guardian Society.

This society was organized in 1848, and incorporated under the general law, January 6th, 1866. It maintains at present two week-day schools, one at number one hundred and one St. Mark's place and another at number two hundred and seven Bowery. It also supports Sunday mission schools at the same places.

The financial affairs of the society are controlled by a board of directors. Its property is estimated to be worth \$36,400, but there is a debt of \$24,000 against the real estate, and other indebtedness amounting to \$7,718.29. The receipts for the past year, including \$1,248.55 from the State, were \$15,584.88, and the disbursements for indebtedness upon the real estate, principal and interest, and for current expenses, were fully equal to the receipts.

In addition to the above amount received from the State, a special appropriation of \$10,000 was also made to the society, by the last Legislature (chapter 857, Laws of 1869), from the Metropolitan excise fund.

The school at St. Mark's place was visited October 28th. The building occupied is owned by the society. It is a four-story dwelling-house, in good repair, but not well adapted to its present use. The school is taught on the first story above the basement. At the time of inspection about one hundred children, including both sexes, were present. They were under the charge of a lady teacher, who appeared to be earnest and faithful, but there was a lack of the order and decorum usual in such schools.

An inspection of the school in the Bowery was made December 21st, assisted by Commissioner Bishop. This school is taught in a room in the second story of the building, leased by the society. The room is twenty-four by fifty-eight feet in area. It is without adequate ventilation, imperfectly lighted, and otherwise unsuited for the purpose to which it is applied. One hundred and ninety-eight children were present. One male and three female teachers were employed. Careful examination failed to elicit any thing to commend in the management of this school; and it is believed that, conducted as at the time of inspection, it wholly fails to accomplish the benevolent designs and intentions of its founders.

New York Magdalen Benevolent Society (Asylum).

This society was organized in 1832 by an association of ladies, and incorporated, under the general law, October 31st, 1851. Its object

is to afford an asylum for erring females, desirous of returning to the paths of virtue, and to provide for their support. The institution is located between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, near Fifth avenue.

The building, erected in 1854 at a cost of \$40,000, is built of brick, and is three stories in height. It is well constructed and conveniently arranged, and will accommodate seventy-five inmates. The grounds are tastefully laid out, planted with shubbery and flowers, and enclosed by walls of moderate height. The building is in good repair and well designed for the purposes to which it is applied.

The institution, from its establishment, has been supported chiefly by private donations. It has received occasional aid from the city, but none from the State until the past year. The property, including real estate, buildings, and furniture, is valued at \$72,000; it has also \$34,000 invested, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$11,492.48; and the expenditures amounted to \$11,364.48. Of the receipts, \$5,000 were from the city treasury, as a special appropriation, and \$3,301.37 from donations; and, included in the expenditures were \$7,567.12 for support, and \$2,257.86 for investments.

Most of the inmates are admitted upon personal application, or at the request of friends; but a few are received upon commitments by magistrates. The rules for admission are stringent and designed to guard against imposture. The inmates are required to yield implicit obedience to the regulations of the institution, and are liable to be dismissed at any time for unsatisfactory deportment.

The whole number admitted to the institution since its opening is over two thousand; the number supported the past year was one hundred and twenty-one. Of these, twenty-six were sent to service in the country; sixty were otherwise discharged or returned to friends, and thirty-five were remaining October 1st.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a matron, aided by an assistant, teachers, and attendants.

The inmates are required to labor according to their capabilities, and the proceeds are applied toward their support. They are daily instructed in school, and attend morning and evening religious service. Upon the Sabbath this is conducted by a chaplain. At other times by the matron.

The inspection was made December 22d, and the institution was

in excellent condition. Its affairs are controlled by active, benevolent ladies, and earnest effort appears to be made to reform the inmates.

The results of the inspection were wholly satisfactory. The institution appears to be economically conducted, and it is believed that the gifts it receives from the charitable and benevolent, and the bounty from public sources, are well bestowed.

New York Seamen's Association.

This association, formed for the protection, and the moral, mental and social improvement of seamen, was organized the past year.

The last Legislature (chapter 857, Laws of 1869) appropriated to the association \$30,000 from the Metropolitan excise fund, for the erection of a building for a reading room and exchange, upon condition that a like amount should be raised by individual subscription and applied to the same purpose. The officers of the association report that this amount has thus been raised, and that the appropriation has been paid. Lots for the building have been selected on Cherry street and purchased at a cost of \$34,000. The plans and specifications for the building, estimated to cost \$90,000, have been made, and its erection will be commenced at an early day.

The association is composed of a large number of leading wealthy merchants of New York, and the building will doubtless be speedily completed.

Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.

This institution was founded in 1854 by an association of ladies of New York, and incorporated, under the general law, April 19th. It embraces four distinct departments, as follows: A nursery, hospital, foundling's home, and lying-in asylum. Its location is on the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street.

The buildings constructed are of brick, the main edifice fronting on Lexington avenue. This is four stories, and connected with another of the same height, by two other buildings, each three stories, fronting on Fifty-first street. They are well built; contain modern improvements for heating, ventilation, and bathing, and will accommodate four hundred inmates.

The institution, from its organization has been supported chiefly from private sources, but it has received occasional aid from the city, and also shared moderately in the bounty of the State. Its affairs.

are controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted in the administration of its finances by an advisory board of gentlemen. A part of the real estate occupied, is leased from the city. The property of the institution is valued at \$34,000. It has also a cash balance of \$2,093.15, and an invested fund amounting to \$20,000; but is indebted \$11,559.19. The receipts for the past year were \$56,289.73; and the expenditures \$54,196.38. Of the receipts, \$11,741.24 were private donations; and included in the expenditures were \$23,057.39 for support, and \$11,250 for investment.

The internal and domestic concerns of the institution are under the general supervision of a matron, and the various departments are controlled by resident officers. The hospital and lying-in asylum are in charge of house physicians. There is also connected with the institution a staff of consulting physicians, an ophthalmic surgeon, and a corps of teachers, attendants and nurses.

The regulations for admission are stringent, and calculated to guard against imposture and the spread of disease. The wet nurses employed are required to be of good character, and healthy. Infants with contagious or infectious disease are not admitted, nor are children over six years of age received, except by special permission.

The records of the institution are incomplete. The number of beneficiaries for the past year, including hospital cases, was six hundred and eighty-eight, and three hundred and twenty-one were remaining October 1st. Of these, one hundred and ten were women, and two hundred and eleven infants and children.

The institution was visited September 23d, accompanied by Commissioner Bishop. There were present one hundred and fifty-five infants, and sixty-four children between the ages of six and ten years. The buildings were in good condition. The rooms are large and airy, and were in excellent order. The officers and attendants appeared to be active and faithful in the discharge of their duties. It is believed that the institution is well managed, and worthy of public support.

Onondaga County Orphan Asylum.

This institution, established by an association of ladies, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 10th, 1845, is located on the corner of East Genesee and Walnut streets, in the eastern part of the city of Syracuse.

The asylum building is a large, brick edifice, four stories in height,

formerly used as an academy. It will accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. An adjoining building, recently erected, is appropriated for school rooms and a chapel. The lot comprises three acres of land, and the site is pleasant and commanding. The grounds are properly inclosed, planted with trees and shrubbery, and are kept neat and clean.

The institution is supported by private donations, and aid from the county and State. Its property, including the buildings and furniture, is valued at \$21,435. It has also investments amounting to \$31,100.59, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$13,569.96, and the expenditures \$13,555.70.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the asylum. They are received at any age, from three to ten years, and are retained only until good situations in families offer. It is reported that constant efforts are made to thus provide for them suitable homes. While in the asylum they are taught the elementary branches of a common English education and are also properly instructed in religious truths. All destitute children of the county, a public charge, are placed in the institution, and appropriations for their support, in part, are annually made by the board of supervisors.

The records show that one thousand five hundred and eighty-three children have been admitted to the institution since its opening. One hundred and one were supported the past year, and seventy were remaining October 1st.

The inspection was made July 28th, 1868, and December 2d, 1869. The institution is in the immediate charge of a matron, and at the times of inspection was in excellent condition. Its general concerns are controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted in the administration of its finances by a board of gentlemen trustees. Its affairs appear to be conducted with great prudence, and it is stated that the timely gifts of liberal benefactors have always placed it above pecuniary embarrassment.

Ontario County Orphan Asylum.

This institution, founded by an association of ladies of Ontario county, and incorporated under the general law July 22d, 1863, is located at the head of Main street, in the village of Canandaigua.

The building, formerly a private residence, was purchased and occupied in 1863. It is a substantial brick edifice, two stories in height, and will accommodate fifty inmates. The lot comprises four

acres of excellent land, a portion of which is planted with fruit trees, and the residue is in pasturage, or cultivated as a garden. The grounds surrounding the asylum, covered with native forest trees, are kept clean and in good order, and the place has the neat and attractive appearance of a well conditioned rural home. The building is in good repair, but too small, and not well adapted to its present use. The managers propose to enlarge it at an early day.

The institution is supported by private donations, by public contribution in the various towns of the county, and by aid from the State. Its property, real and personal, is valued at \$8,000. It has also \$7,600 invested, but there is a debt of \$4,000 against the real estate. The receipts for the past year were \$3,952.17, and the expenditures amounted to \$3,403.76. Of the receipts, \$1,321.76 were donations; and, included in the expenditures were, \$1,544.16 for support, and \$634.11 for improvements and repairs.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the asylum. They are received at all ages, and discharged only for good situations in families. A portion are admitted upon the order of the superintendents of the poor of the county, and a limited number are also received from Yates county, the board of supervisors making appropriations for their support. The whole number admitted to the institution since its opening is one hundred and fifty-five, the average attendance being about forty. Seventy-four were supported the past year, and fifty-two were remaining October 1st.

A school is maintained in the asylum, in which all the children of suitable age are taught the elementary branches of an English education. They are also religiously instructed by the matron in charge, and attend divine service in the various Protestant churches of the village. The older ones are trained to industrial pursuits; the boys in cultivating the garden and improving the grounds; and the girls in sewing and the domestic work of the house.

The institution was visited November 24th, 1868, and December 6th, 1869. Its affairs are controlled by earnest and faithful officers, and it is believed that its charities are worthily bestowed.

Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.

This society, the oldest in Kings county for the relief of orphan and destitute children, was organized in 1834 by a few benevolent gentlemen and ladies of Brooklyn, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 15th, 1835.

The erection of the present asylum edifice was commenced in 1838, and it was completed and occupied in 1839. It is located in Cumberland street, near Myrtle avenue.

The building is a commodious brick structure, four stories in height, and will accommodate one hundred and thirty inmates. It is considerably out of repair, and not well suited to its present use. A plot of ground has recently been purchased by the society on the borders of the city, and the erection of a building thereon, estimated to cost upon completion \$100,000, will soon be commenced. Thirty-five thousand dollars have already been pledged for this purpose.

The institution is supported by private munificence, and by aid from the city and State. Its property, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$68,000. It has also a cash balance of \$13,711.80, and investments amounting to \$41,750, but is indebted upon the real estate \$7,500. The receipts for the past year were \$35,889.57, and the expenditures \$22,177.77. Included in the receipts were \$15,598.51 donations, and embraced in the expenditures were \$8,282.79 for support, and \$9,000 for investment.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the asylum, the greater portion, however, being boys. They are received at all ages, properly educated and religiously instructed, and discharged by indenture or adoption in families whenever suitable situations present. A few are sent west and placed in homes with farmers. The number supported the past year was one hundred and eighty-two. The average was one hundred and nineteen, and one hundred and twenty-six were remaining October 1st.

The inspection was made October 20th, 1868, and September 17th, 1869. The institution was in excellent condition. It is controlled by active, faithful officers, and its affairs appear to be judiciously managed.

Orphan Asylum Society, New York.

This society, the oldest in the State for the relief of orphan and destitute children, was organized by a few benevolent ladies of New York, in 1806, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 7th, 1807.

The present asylum building was erected in 1836. It is a substantial brick edifice, in good repair, and will accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates. Its location is between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, near the Hudson river.

A lot of land, comprising thirty-seven acres, has recently been purchased by the society at Hastings, in Westchester county, and buildings are soon to be erected thereon. A portion of the present site has been sold, and it is designed by the managers to dispose of the residue and transfer the children to the new locality as soon as the buildings are completed.

The institution is supported by private donations, by the interest on its investments, and by aid from the city and State. Its real and personal property is valued at \$208,500. It has also \$251,470 invested, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$197,499.26, and the expenditures \$196,405.98. Included in the receipts were \$125,768.07 from the sale of land, and \$5,933.10 from donations. Embraced in the expenditures were \$19,556 for support, and \$120,670 for real estate and other investments.

The records of the society show that one thousand nine hundred and one children have been admitted to the asylum since its opening. The number supported the past year was one hundred and eighty-nine, and one hundred and fifty-seven were remaining October 1st.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the institution. They are received at any age under nine years, and are retained until good situations offer. The boys are apprenticed to farmers, mechanics or tradesmen; and the girls are placed by adoption in families, or educated as teachers.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, assisted by his wife as matron. The children are educated in school and properly instructed in religious truths. They are also trained to industrial pursuits, suited to their ages and capacities. The government is strictly parental. It is stated that the children of the institution have generally become good and useful citizens.

The inspection was made September 24th, assisted by Commissioner Bishop. The institution was in good condition. It is under the general control and management of a board of lady trustees, aided in the administration of its finances by an advisory committee of gentlemen. Its affairs are conducted with great fidelity and prudence, and it is believed to be eminently worthy of public confidence.

*Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn,
Eastern District.*

This institution was founded by the members of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, in 1860, and incorporated under the general law

November 23d, 1861. The present asylum building was erected in 1868. It is a plain brick edifice, four stories in height, and fifty feet square. It is well constructed and conveniently arranged, and will accommodate eighty inmates. Its location is on Graham avenue, near Johnson street.

The institution, from its opening, has been supported by voluntary gifts, but application for State aid was made the past year. Its real and personal property, is valued at \$33,331.63. It has also investments amounting to \$14,900, but is indebted \$1,276. The receipts for the past year, were \$20,605.52, and the expenditures, \$20,509.95.

Children of both sexes are admitted, and placed under charge of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic. They are educated in the parish school, and religiously instructed both in the institution and the parish church. The number supported the past year were forty, and thirty-eight were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited September 20th, and was in good order. Its financial affairs are controlled by a board of trustees, and they appear to be economically managed.

*Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church,
New York.*

This institution was established in 1851, through the efforts of a few benevolent ladies of New York, and incorporated, under the general law, June 20th, 1859. The present asylum building was erected in 1861. It is located on the south-west corner of Forty-ninth street and Lexington avenue.

The building is constructed of brick, three stories in height, and is one hundred feet front by fifty feet deep. A wing, two stories high, erected in 1867, is used as an infirmary. The building is well constructed and conveniently arranged, and will accommodate one hundred and sixty inmates. It is in good repair, and well suited for the purpose to which it is applied. The location is pleasant and commanding. The grounds are beautifully laid out, planted with flowers, and kept clean.

The institution is supported by private donations; by the interest on its investments, and by aid from the city and State. Its real estate, buildings and furniture, is estimated to be worth \$85,000. It has also \$43,000 in stocks and other securities, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$20,858.88, and the expenditures

amounted to \$20,817.45. Included in the receipts were \$10,016.84 from donations, and embraced in the expenditures were \$11,102.82 for support, and \$3,000 for investment.

Children of both sexes, between the ages of three and eight years, are received in the asylum. They are educated in a school conducted in the institution, and also receive proper religious instruction by the matron in charge. The boys, at fourteen years, are apprenticed to farmers or tradesmen; and the girls, at twelve, are placed, by adoption, in families.

The whole number of children received in the institution since its opening is five hundred and sixty-four. The number supported the past year was one hundred and fifty, and one hundred and forty were then remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited October 22d, and was in excellent condition. It is controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted by an advisory committee of gentlemen. It receives the careful personal oversight of the managers, and its affairs appear to be conducted with great prudence and order.

Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.

This institution was established in 1864. Its location is at number fifty-nine Chapel street.

The building is a plain three story brick dwelling house. It is in good repair, suitably furnished, and will accommodate twenty-five inmates.

The institution is supported by private gifts and aid from the State. Its real and personal property is estimated to be worth \$7,400. It has also \$1,300 invested, but there is a debt of \$2,000 against the real estate. The receipts for the past year, including \$1,524.44 donations and \$339.34 from the State, were \$2,015.15. The expenditures, embracing \$1,076.09 for support, amounted to \$1,769.97.

Girls only are admitted to the institution. They are received at any age, from infancy to ten years, and discharged by adoption into families, or sent to service whenever good situations present. While in the asylum all of suitable age are instructed in a school, maintained under the voluntary teaching of young ladies. They are also instructed in religious truths by the matron in charge, and attend Sabbath school and divine service.

The number supported in the institution the past year was twenty-seven. Of these, six were taken away by friends, five were placed at service, and seventeen were remaining October 1st.

The inspection was made November 24th. The institution was in good condition, and it is believed to be worthy of public support.

Oswego Orphan Asylum.

This institution was established by an association of ladies of Oswego, and incorporated, under the general law, February 11th, 1852. Its location is about one mile from the central portion of the city.

The present asylum building, erected in 1855, is a three story brick edifice, sixty-five by fifty feet on the ground, and will accommodate seventy-five inmates. It is well constructed, and admirably adapted for the purposes to which it is applied. The lot comprises eight acres of excellent land, a portion of which is under cultivation, and the residue used for pasturage and meadow. The location is pleasant and commanding. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well planted with trees and shrubbery, and kept in good order.

The institution is supported by private donations, by the interest on its investments, and by aid from the State. The estimated value of its real and personal property is \$22,000. It has also a cash balance of \$2,824.02; \$4,526.92 invested; and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$9,110.25, and the expenditures \$6,286.23. Of the receipts, \$3,495.96 were donations; and included in its expenditures, were \$2,224.26 for support, and \$2,301.92 for investment.

Orphan and destitute children of both sexes are received in the institution. They are admitted at any age from infancy to eight years, and discharged by adoption into families whenever good situations offer. All of suitable age are taught the elementary branches of an English education. They are religiously instructed by the matron, and in Sabbath school; and also attend divine service in the various churches of the city. The older ones are trained to industrial pursuits; the boys in labor in the garden and upon grounds, and the girls in sewing and the domestic work of the house.

The records of the institution show that over seven hundred children have been admitted to it since its opening. The number supported the past year was eighty-five; the average was fifty; and forty-eight were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited August 7th, 1868, and August 13th, 1869, and was in excellent condition. It is under the general control of a board of lady managers, and its affairs appear to be con

trolled with great fidelity and prudence. It was stated that the timely aid of its friends has always been fully adequate to its necessities.

Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing.

This institution, for the support and education of children whose fathers fell in the late war, was founded in 1861, and incorporated, under the general law, in March, 1862. It was first located on Sixth avenue, New York, but in April, 1864, was moved to its present site, at Flushing, Long Island.

The building is a plain, three story, wooden edifice, formerly a private residence. It is fifty feet square, with a rear extension two stories in height, and will accommodate one hundred and twenty inmates. It has been recently repaired and meets, very properly, its present use. The lot comprises seven acres of excellent land under good cultivation. The entire premises are in fine condition.

The institution is supported by private donations, by the interest on its investments and by aid from the State. Its real and personal property is valued at \$22,300. It has also a cash balance of \$4,231.30, and \$20,500 invested. The receipts for the past year were \$23,537.71, and the expenditures \$19,356.41. Of the receipts, \$5,495.69 were donations and \$8,129.58 from the State. Embraced in the expenditures were \$11,047.97 for support and \$3,332.50 for investment.

Children of both sexes are received. They are admitted at any age from infancy to ten years, and retained until good situations in families offer. The number supported the past year was one hundred and sixty-six; the average was one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and twenty-six were remaining October 1st. Of those supported during the year, nineteen were under five and but few over ten years old.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, assisted by his wife as matron. A school is maintained, in which all the children of suitable age are taught the elementary branches of an English education. They are also instructed in religious truths by the superintendent, and attend Sabbath school and divine service in the several Protestant churches of the village. The older boys are trained to labor in the garden and upon the grounds, and the girls in sewing and domestic work.

The inspection was made December 17th. The institution is controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted by a board of gentlemen counselors, and its affairs appear to be well conducted. It is believed to be eminently worthy of public support.

Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.

This institution was established in 1847, and incorporated, under the general law, in April, 1852. The erection of the present asylum building was commenced in 1855, and it was completed and occupied in the winter of 1857. It is a plain, substantial brick edifice, three stories in height, forty-five by sixty feet on the ground, and will accommodate seventy inmates. It is beautifully located on Hamilton street, in the southern part of the city of Poughkeepsie.

The institution is supported by donations, by the interest on its invested funds, and by aid from the county and State. Its real and personal property is estimated to be worth \$19,000, and its investments amount to \$14,285. The receipts for the past year were \$16,444.59, and the expenditures \$15,841.24.

Orphan and destitute children of both sexes are admitted to the institution. They are received without reference to age, quite a large proportion of those supported being admitted in infancy. They are seldom retained beyond twelve years, but are placed in families by adoption or otherwise, as fast as good situations offer. All of suitable age are taught the elementary branches of a common school education. They are religiously instructed by the matron in charge, and in the various Protestant churches of the city.

The whole number of inmates received in the institution since its opening is seven hundred and sixty. The number supported the past year was seventy-five; the average was sixty-two, and sixty were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited October 12th, 1868, and December 15th, 1869, accompanied by Commissioner Harvey G. Eastman. It is under the control of a board of lady managers, assisted in the administration of its finances by a board of gentlemen counselors. At the times of inspection it was in excellent condition, and it is believed that its affairs are judiciously managed. The liberal gifts of generous friends, have placed it beyond pecuniary embarrassment.

Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.

This institution, a home for orphans and aged persons, was established in 1868, and incorporated, under the general law, September 21st, 1869. The building, erected for its present use, is a plain substantial edifice, and will accommodate fifty inmates.

The real and personal property of the institution, acquired wholly by private donations, is valued at \$23,500. It has no permanent

income, and is indebted \$8,936.28. The receipts for the past year were \$3,419.79, and the expenditures \$2,948.91.

The institution was visited December 7th, accompanied by Commissioner Anderson. Of the fifteen inmates, thirteen were children, and two aged women. The building was in good condition. It is suitably furnished and well designed for the purposes to which it is applied.

The first application for State aid was made the past year, and the institution is believed to be worthy of public support.

Rochester Industrial School.

This institution, established for the gratuitous education of poor and destitute children of both sexes, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 15th, 1857. Its location is number seventy-six Exchange street, in the southern part of the city.

The building, a two story brick dwelling-house, has been occupied for the past ten years. It has recently been repaired, is in good condition, and will accommodate one hundred scholars.

The school is sustained by private donations, by appropriations from the board of education, and by aid from the State. The real and personal property of the institution is estimated to be worth \$8,800. It has also \$6,000 invested, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year, including \$2,148.87 donations, were \$3,463.80, and the expenditures amounted to \$2,193.57.

The records of the school show that since its opening, three thousand one hundred and thirty-seven scholars have been entered upon its rolls. The number instructed the past year was two hundred and twenty-nine, and the average attendance was ninety.

A matron is in immediate charge of the house. The school is conducted by lady teachers. The children are given a dinner each day, and the more needy supplied with clothing. Efforts are also made to secure temporary homes for the friendless, and it is reported that large numbers are thus annually provided for in good families.

The institution was visited July 15th, 1868, and July 21st, 1869. Its affairs are controlled by a board of lady managers, who are active and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The school is evidently well conducted, and, it is believed, with excellent results.

Rochester Orphan Asylum.

This institution was established, through the efforts of a few benevolent ladies of Rochester, in 1837, and incorporated by an act

of the Legislature, passed March 23d, 1838. Its location is on Hubbell park, near Exchange street, in the southern part of the city.

The present asylum building was erected in 1854. It consists of a main structure three stories in height, and fifty feet square, and a wing extending to the rear, sixty-eight feet long by twenty-two feet wide. It is a plain, substantial brick edifice, conveniently arranged and suitably furnished, and will accommodate eighty inmates. The lot contains one and a half acres of excellent land, a portion of which is under cultivation. The grounds are well laid out, planted with trees, shrubbery and flowers, and are kept clean.

The institution is supported by private donations, by the interest on its investments, by appropriations from the city and county, and by aid from the State. The estimated value of its real and personal property is \$27,500. Its investments amount to \$9,300, and it is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$8,235.97, and the expenditures \$7,635.38.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the institution. They are received at any age from early infancy to ten years, and discharged, by adoption into families, whenever suitable situations offer. The changes in the inmates, therefore, are quite frequent, and large numbers are thus annually provided with good homes.

The whole number admitted to the institution since its opening is fourteen hundred and twenty-seven, the average attendance being about eighty. The number supported the past year was one hundred and fifty, and ninety were remaining October 1st.

A school is maintained in the asylum ten months during the year, in which all the children of suitable age are taught the elementary English branches. They are religiously instructed by the matron in charge, in Sabbath school, and the several protestant churches of the city. The older ones are trained to industrial pursuits; the boys in cultivating the garden, and the girls in needle, and domestic work.

The inspection was made July 15th, 1868, and July 21st, 1869, assisted by Commissioner Anderson.

The institution is under the control and management of active, faithful officers, who have entitled themselves to the commendation of the friends of the orphan and destitute for the extent of its charities, and the fidelity with which its affairs have been conducted.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.

This institution was established in 1826, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 6th, 1834. It consists of two departments, one for boys, and another for girls. The former is located at St. Mark's place, between Albany and Troy avenues, and the latter on the corner of Congress and Clinton streets.

The erection of the present asylum building for the boys was commenced in 1866. A portion of the building is now finished and occupied. When completed, it will be four stories high, one hundred and sixty-six feet front by thirty-three feet deep, with wings on either side, extending to the rear, each one hundred and thirty-three, by thirty-three feet wide. It is being constructed of stone, in a plain and substantial manner, and will be furnished with modern improvements. The grounds and building have already cost \$121,000, and it is estimated that \$60,000 will be required to complete the edifice. When finished, it will accommodate eight hundred inmates.

The building for the girls is a commodious four story brick structure, and will accommodate six hundred inmates. It is plainly constructed and well suited for the purposes to which it is applied.

The institution is supported by private donations and by aid from the city and State. Its property is estimated to be worth \$222,500. It has no permanent income, and is indebted \$72,000. The receipts for the past year were \$71,950.14, and the expenditures \$71,760.87. Of the receipts, \$28,339.70 were donations; and included in the expenditures were \$52,560.87 for support, and \$13,047.14 for construction and repairs.

Children are received at any age from three to twelve years, and are discharged only by adoption into families. While in the asylum they are taught the elementary branches of a common-school education, religiously instructed by those in charge, and thoroughly trained to industrial pursuits. The average number in the boys' department is over two hundred; in the girls', nearly five hundred. The entire number supported the past year was seven hundred and ninety-six, and seven hundred and twenty-three were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited October 21st, 1868, and September 14th, 1869, and was in excellent condition.

The boys' department is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the girls' of the Sisters of Charity. The financial affairs of the institution are

controlled by a board of gentlemen managers, and they appear to be properly conducted.

The debt, incurred in the erection of the building for the boys, rendered necessary on account of the destruction, by fire, of the edifice formerly occupied by them, is a source of embarrassment to the institution; and it is believed that it is entitled to the generous support of the charitable and benevolent, and the bounty of the public.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York.

This institution was established in 1820, and reorganized and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 13th, 1852. It consists of two departments, one for boys and another for girls.

The asylum building for the boys, erected in 1850, is located on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The building is a four story brick edifice, two hundred feet front by one hundred feet deep, and will accommodate four hundred and fifty inmates. It is well constructed, conveniently arranged, and admirably suited to its present use. The location is pleasant and commanding. The front grounds are beautifully laid out, planted with shrubbery and flowers, and rear yards afford ample room for the children when out of doors.

The buildings for the girls are located, one on Madison avenue, and the other in Prince street, corner of Mott.

The erection of the building on Madison avenue was begun in 1857. The edifice, when completed, will accommodate seven hundred inmates. It is being constructed of brick, five stories in height, and occupies the entire square between Madison and Fourth avenues, and Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The Fifty-second street front was finished and occupied in 1868, and the work of construction is progressing on the other portions of the building.

The building on Prince street is a three story brick structure, with capacity for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty inmates. It has been in use for over forty years, but is in good repair. A portion of the younger girls were transferred to Madison avenue in 1868, and it is stated that the residue will be placed there as soon as the building is completed.

The institution is supported by private donations and by aid from the city and State. Its real and personal property is valued at \$265,000. It has no permanent income and is indebted \$30,000.

The receipts for the past year, including \$60,734.31 donations, were

\$105,590.07 and the expenditures, embracing \$71,958.82 for support, amounted to \$93,523.95.

The institution was visited June 7th, accompanied by Commissioner Bishop. There were present in the boys' department, four hundred and thirty-five; in the girls' on Madison avenue, two hundred and twenty; and, in Prince street, one hundred and eighty.

The number of children supported in the institution the past year was one thousand and twenty-seven, and eight hundred and thirty-nine were remaining October 1st.

Children are received at any age from infancy to twelve years, and discharged by adoption into good families whenever situations offer. It was stated that constant efforts are made to find them places, and that large numbers were thus annually provided for.

The institution is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Charity. All the children of proper age are taught the common branches of an English education. They are also religiously instructed, both in the asylum and parish church. The older ones are thoroughly trained to industrial pursuits, and it is stated that the labor of the girls is quite remunerative. The schools are conducted by the sisters in charge, and are admirably managed.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of gentlemen trustees. They appear to be managed prudently, and are in a highly satisfactory condition.

Sheltering Arms, New York.

This institution was founded in 1864, and incorporated under the general law October 3d. Its object is to furnish a home for children, who, under present rules cannot be admitted, or are not likely to be sent by their friends, to other institutions. Included in these are the blind, deaf-mutes, the crippled and sick, and those rendered temporarily homeless by fire or other accident, or by the abandonment of friends.

Children of both sexes are received. The blind and deaf-mutes are kept only until they reach the age limited for admission into institutions designed for their special care and training, but the others are permanently retained unless removed by friends. A small charge for board, adjusted to their means, is made for those who have parents or relatives. Many of the children find friends in benevolent individuals, or churches, ready to assume the entire charge of their

support, while others are wholly the beneficiaries of the institution.

The institution was opened in a large and convenient private dwelling-house on the corner of One hundred and first street and Broadway, which is still occupied. A lot of land, comprising nearly an acre, located on One hundred and twenty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, was recently purchased for its purposes, and the erection of a building thereon was commenced in March last. This is now nearly completed.

The plan of the building comprises five sections, a center for offices, parlor, and apartments for those in charge, thirty-six by forty-seven feet in area; and two lateral wings, each fifty feet long by forty feet deep. In each wing are two dwellings or cottages for the children, the four accommodating one hundred and twenty. Each cottage has its separate dormitory, dining-room, play-ground and wash-room, thus affording the means for proper classification. The building is constructed of brick, is three stories in height, including the attic, and, when finished, will be admirably suited for the purposes for which it is designed. The lot of land cost \$20,000, and the building has been erected at an expense of \$40,000.

The institution is supported by private donations, and moderate aid from the city and State. The estimated value of its property is \$66,000. It has no permanent income, and is indebted upon the real estate \$39,000. The receipts for the past year, including \$28,886.03 donations, were \$54,074.69. The expenditures were \$51,271.65. Of this amount, \$7,999.02 were for support, and \$36,236 for the construction of the building.

The management of the institution contemplates the moral and intellectual training of the children, with attention to their physical wants. All of suitable age and condition are daily instructed in school. They also attend Sabbath school and religious services in the parish church. The sick are under the charge of a physician, and receive special care and attention.

The number of inmates received in the institution since its opening is two hundred and seventy. The number supported the past year was one hundred and twenty-five; the average attendance was ninety-five, and one hundred and eight were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited October 26th. It is under the immediate charge of the Sisters of St. Mary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was in excellent condition. Its financial affairs are con-

trolled by a board of gentlemen managers. It is believed that the objects of the institution are fully attained in its conduct and management, and that it is eminently worthy of public confidence.

Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.

This institution, under the charge of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic, was established in 1866, and incorporated, under the general law, December 20th, 1869. Its location is on Second street, near First avenue.

Girls only are received in the institution. The number supported the past year was thirty-nine, and there were twenty remaining October 1st.

A charity week-day school is conducted by the sisters, in the convent adjoining the asylum, in which over eight hundred girls are annually instructed. An industrial department is also maintained, and instruction is given in knitting, plain and fancy sewing, and domestic work.

The institution is supported chiefly by private donations. It has, however, received occasional moderate appropriations from the city treasury, but no aid from the State until the past year. Its property is estimated to be worth \$21,000, but there is a debt of \$13,000 against the real estate, and a small deficit for current expenses. The receipts for the past year were \$10,000. The expenditures amounted to \$10,410, but a portion of this amount was for the maintenance of the charity school.

The institution was visited December 21st, in company with Commissioner Bishop. The building, plainly but comfortably furnished, is in good repair, and kept in excellent condition. Over three hundred girls were in the various departments of the school, and the results of the inspection were quite satisfactory.

Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Snug Harbor.

This society was organized in 1846, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed May 27th, 1851. The asylum, erected in 1862, is situated on the grounds of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, near New Brighton, Staten Island.

The building, held under a lease expiring in 1872, is a three story brick edifice, substantially built, and will accommodate one hundred and thirty inmates. It is in good repair and well suited for its present use.

The personal property of the society is valued at \$1,000. It has, also investments amounting to \$9,500; a cash balance of \$2,121.89, and is free from debt. The receipts for the past year were \$16,990.57, and the expenditures \$14,868.68.

Orphan, half orphan and destitute children of seamen are admitted. They are received at all ages, from infancy to ten years, are properly instructed, and discharged, by adoption into families, whenever good situations offer.

The whole number of children admitted to the institution, since its opening, is eight hundred and fifty-nine. The number supported the past year was one hundred and forty; the average was one hundred and ten, and one hundred and seven were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited October 19th, 1868. It is controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted by an advisory board of gentlemen. It is under the immediate charge of a matron, and was found in good condition.

*Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children,
New York.*

This society was organized in 1835, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed April 27th, 1837. Its object is the relief of half-orphan and destitute children, by providing an asylum for them, and the means for their education, care and support. The institution is located at number sixty-five West Tenth street, near Sixth avenue.

The building was erected in 1857. It is a plain, substantial, well arranged, four story brick edifice, in good repair, and will accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates.

The institution is supported by voluntary contributions, by payment in part for the board of the inmates, and by aid from the city and State. Its real and personal property is estimated to be worth \$91,500. It has also \$5,000 invested, but there is a deficit of over \$4,000 for current expenses. The receipts for the past year were \$17,392.07, and the expenditures amounted to \$21,894.04. Included in the receipts were \$4,829 donations, and \$6,133.65 for the board of inmates. Embraced in the expenditures, were \$17,143.16 for support.

Children of both sexes, between the ages of four and ten years, are admitted to the institution. The charge for their board is seventy-five cents per week each; but this is reduced in the discretion of the managers, so as to meet the pecuniary circumstances of friends liable for their support. While in the asylum they are properly educated

in school and instructed in religious truths. If neglected by friends for over one year, they are temporarily provided with situations in families.

The whole number of children admitted to the institution since its establishment is two thousand eight hundred and eighty. The number supported the past year was three hundred and three; the average was two hundred and fourteen, and one hundred and ninety-nine were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited October 22d, 1868, and September 22d, 1869. Its financial affairs are controlled by a board of gentlemen trustees, but its internal and domestic concerns are conducted by a board of lady managers. A matron is in immediate charge. The institution at the times of inspection was in good condition and its affairs appear to be judiciously managed.

*Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children,
Buffalo.*

This society was organized and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 25th, 1864. Its object is to take charge of and provide for the support, education and training of such idle, truant, vicious, or homeless children of both sexes, under the age of fourteen years, as may be intrusted by their friends to its protection; and the children of Roman Catholic parents, between seven and eleven years, who may be committed to its custody by the order or judgment of any magistrate of the sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts; together with those of like parentage and age, in county poor-houses, and transferred upon the order of superintendents of the poor.

The asylum for the boys, opened in 1866, is located in the town of West Farms, about five miles from the city of Buffalo. The building is a substantial brick edifice, three stories in height, and forty-eight by sixty feet on the ground. It is in good repair, plainly but comfortably furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five inmates. The site contains fifteen acres of excellent land, most of which is under good cultivation.

The girls committed to the custody of the society, are sent to the Asylum of our Lady of Refuge in the city, but it is designed by the managers to erect a suitable building for them at an early day.

The institution is sustained by private donations; by part payment for the support of children surrendered; by the industry of the

inmates ; and by moderate appropriations from the State treasury. Its real and personal property is valued at \$18,500. It has no permanent income, and is indebted \$16,850. The receipts for the past year were \$8,137.42, and the expenditures amounted to \$8,925.10.

The institution is under the general supervision of a superintendent and chaplain, assisted in the management of the inmates, by the Roman Catholic Order of Christain Brothers, and in the conduct of its domestic concerns, by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Its financial affairs are controlled by a board of gentlemen managers.

The whole number of boys admitted to the institution since its opening, is two hundred and twenty-eight ; the number supported the past year was ninety-six ; the average was sixty, and six were remaining October 1st.

The number of girls committed to the custody of the society since its organization is eighteen. Twelve were supported the past year, and eleven were remaining under its protection October 1st.

The boys spend from three to six hours each day in school, and all are taught the elementary branches of a common English education. They are also religiously instructed by those in charge, and attend religious services upon the Sabbath, conducted by the chaplain.

The industrial department is carried on under the direction of the officers of the institution, and it appears to be well managed. The boys are employed mainly in making chairs and cultivating the grounds. Six hours each day, are thus devoted to work. Their labor is said to be slightly remunerative, but it is thought by the managers that it will become largely so, as the facilities for carrying on trades shall be increased.

The discipline of the institution is mild but firm. Those in charge aim to control the inmates by kind and gentle treatment, and it is stated that corporal punishment is rarely inflicted. But slight compulsory restraint is used, and escapes seldom occur. The managers of the institution are empowered to bind out children in its custody, and they are placed temporarily in homes with farmers, or apprenticed to trades, as good situations offer.

The inspection was made July 23d, 1868, and July 29th, 1869. The debt is a source of embarrassment to the institution. It is believed, however, that it is managed economically, and is worthy of public support.

*Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children,
New York.*

This society was organized in 1862, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1863. Its object is to take the control of, and provide for the education and support of such idle, truant, vicious or homeless children of both sexes, under fourteen years of age, as may be properly surrendered to its protection, and those between the ages of seven and fourteen years, committed to its custody by the order or judgment of any magistrate of New York, or by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections. The asylum was first opened in the city, but in 1867 it was moved to its present location in the village of Westchester, about five miles above the Harlem bridge. The house of reception is number twenty-five Chambers street.

The building for the boys consists of a main edifice (in course of erection), two hundred and thirty by one hundred and thirteen feet on the ground, and an extension (completed) two hundred and fifteen by forty feet in area. The building is constructed of stone and brick, and is four stories in height. When completed, it will accommodate seven hundred inmates, and furnish school-rooms, work-shops, and apartments for those in charge. A portion of the boys now occupy a wooden structure upon the premises, but these will be transferred to the new building upon its completion.

The building for the girls is constructed of brick. It is four stories in height, and two hundred and seventy-five by seventy-three feet on the ground. It is well built and conveniently arranged, and furnishes ample accommodations for five hundred inmates. It was completed and occupied the past year.

The farm comprises one hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, a portion of which is under cultivation, and the residue is used for pasturage and meadow. The grounds surrounding the buildings are finely laid out and kept in good order. The location is pleasant, and seems to be well adapted for the objects and purposes of the institution.

The real and personal property of the society, acquired by donations and appropriations from the city and State treasury, is estimated to be worth \$394,246.45. It has also a small fund invested; a cash balance of \$7,039.07; but is in debt \$88,829.25. The receipts for the past year were \$283,277.30, and the expenditures \$276,238.23. Of the receipts \$27,208.11 were donations; \$7,829.25 from farm products; and

\$32,301.83 from the industry of the inmates. Included in the expenditures were \$74,639.07 for support, and \$151,421.34 for the erection and improvement of the buildings.

The records of the society show that since its organization, three thousand three hundred and fifty-three children have been surrendered or committed to its custody. The number in the institution the past year, was twelve hundred and ninety-six; the average was nine hundred, and nine hundred and fifty were remaining October 1st.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of gentlemen managers. The boys' department is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Christian Brothers, and the girls of the Sisters of Charity. The internal and domestic concerns of each department are kept separate.

The education of the children is provided for in well conducted schools, in which all are taught the usual branches of an English education. They are also religiously instructed by those in charge, and by a resident chaplain. In their industrial training, the boys are employed in making shoes, tailoring, blacksmithing and cultivating the farm; the girls in the manufacturing of hoop-skirts, sewing and domestic work. Their labor is said to be quite remunerative, and it is thought by the managers that it will be largely so, as facilities increase for multiplying the shops and providing materials.

The discipline of the institution is mild and gentle. Various means are employed to secure the confidence of the inmates, and aid in the work of reformation. Among these are the organization of brass bands, the cultivation of vocal music, and engaging in proper amusements.

The time of detention in the institution varies from one to three years. Discharges are regulated by the Board of Managers. The inmates, when reformed, are returned to their friends, placed in homes with farmers, or apprenticed to trades.

The institution was visited June 2d, accompanied by Commissioner Bishop, and the day devoted to its examination. The buildings and grounds were in good condition. The officers were active and earnest in the discharge of their duties, and the inmates orderly and attentive. The institution appears to be well managed, and it is believed to be worthy of the confidence of its friends, and the bounty of the public.

Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.

This institution was established in 1864, and incorporated under the general law, February 14, 1868. Its location is on the corner of Fulton and Franklin streets, in the city of Elmira.

The building in use is a wooden structure, formerly a private residence. It has recently been repaired, and an addition was made to it the past year. It will accommodate thirty inmates. The premises comprise nearly two acres of excellent land. The house is surrounded by well kept yards, laid out with walks, and planted with trees and shrubbery.

The institution was founded by and through the efforts of the ladies of Elmira, and from its establishment, has received the earnest support of the citizens of the city. It has been sustained mainly by private donations, but has also received moderate aid from the State. Its property, real and personal, is valued at \$10,000. It has also a cash balance of \$2,054.93, and \$2,000 invested, but is indebted upon the real estate \$600. The receipts for the past year were \$8,593.39; and the expenditures amounted to \$6,538.46. Included in the receipts were \$3,434.34 donations; and, embraced in the expenditures were \$2,660.84 for support, and \$2,000 for investment.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, assisted by his wife as matron. Children of both sexes are admitted. They are received at any age from infancy to twelve years, properly educated and religiously instructed, and discharged by adoption into families, whenever good situations offer.

The records show that one hundred and eighty-six children have been admitted to the institution since its opening. The number supported the past year was eighty-eight, and twenty-three were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited June 24th, 1864, and August 5th, 1869. It is controlled by earnest, faithful officers, warmly devoted to the welfare of the inmates, and it is believed that its benefactions are worthily bestowed.

St. Barnabas House, New York.

This institution, a temporary refuge for homeless women and children, was established in 1863 by Mrs. William Richmond of New York, who for over two years conducted its affairs without public aid. In 1865, she transferred its management to the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, which has since controlled its opera-

tions. Its location is at number three hundred and four Mulberry street.

The buildings consist of two substantial brick dwelling-houses, adjoining, each two stories in height. They are in good repair, plainly but comfortably furnished, and will accommodate fifty inmates.

The institution is supported by private donations, and moderate aid from the city and State. Its property is estimated to be worth \$9,000, and it is free from debt. The receipts for the past year, including \$3,318.14, donations, were \$9,025.92; and the expenditures, embracing \$6,791.09, for support, amounted to \$8,791.09.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a committee of gentlemen. Its internal and domestic concerns are managed by the sisterhood of the Good Shepherd.

Destitute and homeless women and children are admitted to the institution at all times, and afforded protection, until employment, or homes in families are secured. The whole number received since its opening is seven thousand, nine hundred and forty-three. The number admitted the past year was two thousand, one hundred and sixty-two; the average in the house was forty-seven, and forty-one were remaining October 1st. Of these twenty-six were women, and fourteen children. Eight of the latter were boys, and six girls.

The inspection was made October 29th. The institution is controlled by earnest, faithful officers, and its affairs appear to be conducted with great fidelity and prudence. Its objects, and the extent of its benefactions, it is believed, should commend it to the charitable and benevolent, and secure to it the bounty of the public.

St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.

This institution was established in 1858, through the efforts of the Missionary Fathers of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 15th, 1859. Its object is the care and support of orphan, half orphan and destitute children, but more especially those of German origin. Its location is on East Eighty-ninth street, between First and Avenue A, near the East river.

The asylum building was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$36,000. It is a substantial, four story brick edifice, one hundred and forty feet front by forty-five feet in depth. It is in good repair, and will

accommodate two hundred inmates. The site, comprising twenty-eight city lots, is pleasant and commanding. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are kept in good order.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of trustees, and its domestic concerns are managed by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Notre Dame. It is supported by private donations, and by appropriations from the city and State treasury. Its real and personal property is valued at \$128,000. It has an investment of \$14,700, and a cash balance of \$5,262.46, but is in debt \$3,500. The receipts for the past year were \$39,263.30, and the expenditures amounted to \$34,000.84. Of the receipts, \$19,265.97 were donations, and embraced in the expenditures were \$17,110.65 for support, and \$12,200 for investment.

Children of both sexes are received in the institution. They are properly educated and religiously instructed; and at the age of fourteen, if not removed by friends, they are placed in families by adoption, or apprenticed to farmers or mechanics. The records show that nine hundred and eighty-two children have been admitted to the institution since its opening. The number supported the past year was one hundred and ninety-nine; the average was one hundred and sixty, and one hundred and fifty-three were remaining October 1st.

The inspection was made October 21st. The buildings and grounds were in excellent condition, and the affairs of the institution appear to be well managed.

St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.

This institution, for the relief and support of orphan and destitute children of both sexes, was founded by and through the efforts of the congregation of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, Rochester, in 1862, and incorporated by act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1863. Its location is on Andrews street, in the eastern part of the city.

The erection of the building was commenced in 1866, and completed in 1867. It is a plain two-story brick edifice, well constructed and arranged, and will accommodate forty inmates.

The institution is supported by private gifts and aid from the city and State. Its property, including real estate and buildings, is valued at \$30,086.73, but it is indebted \$13,800. The receipts for the past year were \$7,054.77, and the expenditures amounted to \$6,432.99.

The asylum is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters De Notre Dame. Children are received at all ages, and discharged for good situations in families whenever found. The whole number admitted to the institution since its opening is forty ; twenty-four were supported the past year, and nineteen were remaining October 1st.

The inspection was made July 17th, 1868, and July 21st, 1869, assisted by Commissioner Anderson. The children present were quite young, a few being infants. All of proper age are educated in school, and religiously instructed both in the institution, and parish church. They also are trained to industrial pursuits suited to their capacities.

The institution was in good condition, and its affairs appear to be judiciously managed.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.

This institution was established in 1849, and incorporated under the general law, August 7th, 1851. It was opened and conducted in Buffalo until 1856, when it was moved to its present site, in the town of West Farms, about five miles from the city.

The building is constructed of brick, and consists of a center, four stories high and fifty by sixty feet on the ground, with a wing three stories in height, and forty by fifty feet in area. It is a plain substantial, conveniently arranged edifice, and meets very properly its present use. It will accommodate one hundred and twenty-five inmates.

Connected with the institution is a farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres of land, a portion of which is under cultivation.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of gentlemen managers, and its internal and domestic concerns are conducted by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Its real and personal property is valued at \$35,950. It has no permanent income and is indebted \$10,836. It is supported by private donations, and moderate appropriations from the State. The receipts for the past year were \$7,842.45, and the expenditures amounted to \$8,192.38.

The records of the institution show that, since its removal to the present site, eight hundred and twenty-two children have been admitted. The number supported the past year was one hundred and

thirty-five ; the average was ninety-two, and ninety-six were remaining October 1st.

Boys are received at any age from two to ten years. While in the institution they are properly educated, religiously instructed, and trained to labor. They are discharged by adoption into families, or placed at trades, whenever good situations offer.

The institution was visited July 23d, 1868, and July 29th, 1869, and was found in good condition. The debt is a source of embarrassment to the institution, but the managers propose to remove or materially lessen it by the sale of a portion of the real estate.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.

This institution was established in 1868. The building is a spacious brick edifice, formerly the city alms house. It is out of repair, and not well designed for its present use. Connected with it are fifty acres of land. Its location is about two miles from the central portion of the city of Syracuse.

The institution was founded by private liberality, but application for aid from the State was made the past year. Its property, exclusive of indebtedness, is estimated to be worth \$18,885. The receipts the past year were \$8,668.79, and the expenditures, of which \$7,414.12 were for support, amounted to \$7,949.77.

The number of inmates supported the past year was sixty-two ; the average forty-eight, and fifty were remaining October 1st.

The institution was visited December 11th. It is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Christian Brothers, its financial affairs being controlled by a board of trustees. It was stated at the time of inspection, that the officers design to dispose of the present property, and erect a more suitable building in the city.

St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.

This institution was established by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity, in 1834, and incorporated under the general law, March 28th, 1849. Its location is at number sixty John street, in the city of Utica.

The asylum building, a portion of which was occupied at its opening, in 1834, is a three-story brick edifice with a front of one hundred and forty feet, and a depth of sixty feet. It is well constructed, is in good repair, and furnishes suitable accommodations for one hundred and fifty inmates. The grounds are tastefully laid out, kept neat and clean, and are inviting and attractive.

The property of the institution, held in trust by its founders, is valued at \$30,000, and it is not in debt. It has no permanent income, but is maintained by private contributions, by the proceeds of fairs and festivals, by the pay of pupils in a select school taught by the sisters in charge, and by appropriations from the city and State treasuries. The receipts the past year were \$7,488.42, and the expenditures \$6,403.77. Of the receipts \$3,572.75 were gifts, and \$3,353.57 were appropriated by the board of supervisors of the county; and included in the expenditures were \$3,822.23 for support and \$1,592.78 for improvements and repairs of the buildings and premises.

The records of the institution show that, since its establishment, nearly twenty-five hundred orphan and destitute girls have been admitted and provided for, and that over two thousand have been placed in temporary homes, by adoption or otherwise. The usual number in the asylum is about one hundred, but it is often much greater. The number supported the past year was one hundred and twenty-three, the daily average being about eighty.

The institution was visited July 31st, 1868, and August 12th, 1869. The children present at the times of inspection varied in ages from five to fifteen years; the greater proportion however being under ten years; and it was stated that they are seldom retained beyond that age. While in the asylum they are educated and religiously instructed by the sisters in charge. The older ones are employed in the regular household duties of the institution, in plain and fancy needle-work, and other appropriate occupations. Their labor it is said is not fully remunerative, but the habits of industry thus formed, become of great benefit in after life, and enable them to provide for their own support.

The institution at the times of inspection, was in excellent condition and the inmates well cared for. The asylum is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the State, and it is believed that its management is worthy of public confidence.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.

This institution was founded in 1851, by an association of benevolent persons, and incorporated under the general law January 12th, 1854. The building, number four hundred and eighty-seven Hudson street, is thirty-six feet front by forty feet deep, and three stories high, with an extension eighteen by thirty-six feet. It is in good repair and well furnished, and adapted to its present use.

The home is controlled by a board of managers, with a board of female associates representing the various Protestant Episcopal churches of the city. It has been supported chiefly by private donations, yet has received occasional moderate appropriations from the city treasury, but no State aid until the past year. Its property is estimated at \$17,000. It has investments amounting to \$22,000, a cash balance of \$7,052.19, and is out of debt. The receipts the past year, including \$4,675.05 private gifts, were \$17,502.84; and the expenditures were \$10,450.65.

Indigent females, members of churches contributing to the support of the home, are received in the institution. They are admitted for life, and none are removed except upon the request of relatives or friends desirous of providing for their support. The number received since its opening is seventy-one, and the number supported the past year was thirty-four.

It is in the charge of a matron, and when visited was in good condition. The house is plainly but comfortably furnished, the table is well supplied, and proper medical attention is given to the sick and the infirm. The institution appears to be well managed and fairly entitled to share in the public bounty.

St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.

This asylum was incorporated under the general law, December 27th, 1864.

The building, which is in the westerly part of the city, is three stories high, with an extension for a school room, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. It has recently been repaired, and seems to be in good condition. The grounds comprise five acres, well laid out, and kept in excellent order.

The finances of the institution are controlled by a board of trustees, and its internal affairs are managed by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Its property, acquired by private donations, and by aid from the city and State, is estimated to be worth \$25,000. Its debt is \$2,000. The receipts the past year were \$8,892.63, and the expenditures \$8,827.63.

Boys are received in the institution at any age from infancy to ten years. While in the asylum they are properly instructed and trained to industrial pursuits. At proper age they are suitably apprenticed or placed in families.

The number admitted to the institution since its establishment

is four hundred and eight. The number supported the past year was one hundred and sixty-six, and the average was one hundred and forty-eight.

The institution was visited in July, 1868, and again in December, 1869, accompanied by Commissioner Anderson. The inmates seemed to be very comfortable, and were remarkably neat in their appearance. The affairs of the institution appear to be conducted prudently and carefully.

St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.

This asylum was established in 1852, and incorporated under the general law August 6th, 1856. The building, in the eastern part of the city, erected in 1848, is a three story brick edifice, conveniently arranged, and will accommodate thirty-five inmates.

The institution is in charge of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters de Notre Dame. It is supported by private gifts, collections in churches, and aid from the city and State. The property is valued at \$6,600, and its indebtedness is \$3,907.18. The receipts the past year were \$1,620.85, and the expenditures amounted to \$1,285.21.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the asylum. They are received at any age, from infancy to ten years, and discharged by adoption into families, or apprenticed to farmers or tradesmen. The number admitted to the institution since its opening is two hundred and seventy-four. Twenty-seven were supported the past year, and nine were placed in temporary homes, in good families.

The inspection was made in July, 1868, and again in July, 1869. The institution was in good condition, and it seems to be properly managed.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua,

Was established in 1854, and incorporated, under the general law, October 6th, 1855.

The building, in the southern part of the village, is a plain, two-story dwelling-house, and will accommodate twenty-five inmates. It is in good repair, but not well adapted to its purposes. A larger school-room is needed, and more space is required for dormitories.

The institution is under the charge of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Its property is estimated at \$4,500. It has no permanent income, but is supported by charitable contributions and aid from the State.

The receipts the past year were \$3,030.39, and the expenditures \$3,030.23.

Girls only are received. They are admitted at all ages from infancy to ten years, and placed in families as suitable opportunities offer. While in the asylum they receive a common school education, are religiously instructed, and thoroughly trained to industrial pursuits.

The number admitted from the opening is one hundred and sixty. The number supported the past year was twenty-two, and the average cared for, was twenty.

The institution was visited in October, 1868, and December, 1869, and its condition found to be quite satisfactory.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton.

This institution was established in 1865. The building is a plain, substantial edifice, in good repair, and well suited for its present uses. A portion of it is occupied for the purposes of the asylum, and the residue for a charity week-day school, in which about four hundred girls are annually instructed. Its location is at Clifton, Staten Island.

The institution is supported mainly by private donations, but it receives moderate aid from the State. The estimated value of its property of all kinds is \$43,000, but there is a debt of \$9,500 against the real estate, and a small deficit for current expenses. The receipts the past year were \$3,378.54; and the expenditures, embracing \$1,770 for indebtedness, amounted to \$3,528.

The asylum is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of Charity, who also conduct the charity week-day school. Girls only are admitted to the institution. They are received at any age under ten years, and retained under proper instructions until situations in good families are procured. The number admitted to the institution from its opening is forty-three; sixteen were supported the past year, and three were transferred to homes in families.

The inspection was made June 8th. The institution was in good condition. Its benefactions are limited to a small number of persons, but appear to be worthily bestowed.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.

Devoted exclusively to the care of girls, this asylum, organized in 1857, was incorporated under the general law January 11th, 1858.

The edifice, formerly a private residence, will accommodate thirty-five inmates. It is in good repair and quite comfortable, but too small to meet the requirements of the institution. It is pleasantly located in the central part of the village of Dunkirk.

The institution has no permanent income, but depends for support upon the annual appropriations from the State and gifts from the charitable and benevolent. The property is estimated at \$5,700, but there is a debt of \$565 and a deficiency, incurred for support, amounting to \$1,811.42. The receipts the past year were \$2,765.52, and the expenditures \$4,576.94.

The asylum is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who also conduct a charity school in the vicinity. Since its establishment, the number admitted is one hundred and seven orphan, half-orphan and destitute girls. The number supported the past year was forty-one; the average was thirty-five, and eight were secured situations in families.

The children are taught in school, receive religious instruction, and are also trained in domestic labor and plain and fancy needlework.

The institution was visited October 1st. It is managed by earnest, faithful officers, but the want of adequate means impairs its usefulness.

St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester,

Established in 1842, and incorporated by the Legislature May 14th, 1845.

The building, in the central part of the city, is a plain, substantial four-story brick structure, consisting of a front edifice seventy feet long by forty feet deep, and a rear eighty feet in length by forty feet in width. It is finely arranged, properly furnished, and well suited for its purposes.

The institution is under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity. It is supported by private gifts, by moderate aid from the city, and by pro rata charitable appropriations from the State treasury. The estimated value of its real and personal property is \$35,000. It has also a cash balance of \$600.12, and is out of debt. The receipts for the past year were \$10,290.62. The expenditures, including \$6,050 for support and \$2,040 for repairs, amounted to \$9,690.50.

Orphan and destitute girls, between the ages of four and ten years,

are admitted to this institution. They are properly educated, and religiously instructed by the sisters in charge. The older girls are trained to industrial and domestic pursuits, and are also taught trades, such as millinery and tailoring. A portion of the proceeds of their labor is placed to their credit, to be paid to them when they leave the institution. Discharges are made by adoption into families, whenever suitable situations offer.

The number of girls received in the institution since its opening is six hundred and seven. One hundred and twenty were supported the past year, and eighty-five remained October 1st.

The institution was visited July, 1868 and July, 1869, accompanied by Commissioner Anderson. The building and grounds were found to be in good condition, and the comfort and welfare of the inmates properly cared for. The internal affairs are conducted with order and regularity, and it is well deserving of the bounty of the State and of its friends.

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh,

Founded and incorporated in 1868, is under the charge of the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Charity. Its property is estimated at \$8,500. It has no permanent income, and is indebted \$2,300. The receipts the past year, including \$900.98, donations, were \$1,100.98; and the expenditures amounted to \$3,337.95; embraced in which were \$1,160, for support, and \$1,233.95 for improvement and repairs. About twenty-five children were maintained the past year.

These facts were gathered from the report of the institution, which has not as yet been visited.

St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.

Organized in 1860 and incorporated by the Legislature in 1863. Its object is to aid orphan and destitute children and to provide temporary situations in families for them. It is sustained by private donations, but application for State aid was made the past year. Its property is valued at \$800, and it has also \$402.48 in its treasury. The receipts for the past year were \$428.86, and the expenditures \$26.38. Its report states that all applications for aid are carefully considered and proper assistance rendered.

St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.

This institution, located on Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, was established in 1867. The building, formerly a private residence, is a plain wooden structure, in good repair, and will accommodate one hundred and ten inmates.

The institution from its organization has been supported chiefly by private donations. It has, however, received occasional moderate appropriations from the city treasury, but no aid from the State until the past year. The estimated value of its real and personal property is \$36,500. It has no permanent income, and is indebted to the amount of \$17,470. The receipts the past year (\$8,807.03) were expended for the support of the inmates and interest on the debt.

Children of both sexes are admitted to the institution. They are received at any age under ten years, properly educated, and placed in families whenever suitable situations offer. The whole number admitted since the institution was opened is one hundred and ninety-six; the number supported the past year was one hundred and forty-nine, and one hundred and ten were remaining October 1st.

The inspection was made September 21st. The institution is under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of Charity, and was found to be in excellent order. Its affairs appear to be prudently and efficiently managed.

St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia.

This asylum for girls, established by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Mercy, in 1862, in connection with an academy and boarding school, was incorporated under the general law, May 5th, 1868.

No opportunity has yet offered to visit the institution. It is reported that the building is a plain, wooden, suitable edifice, in good repair, estimated with the lot and furniture at \$10,500. The institution is supported by private donations, aided by the tuition money of the academy and school, and by the industry of the inmates. The receipts for the past year were \$107, and the expenses \$971. The first application for State aid was made during the year.

The whole number of girls received in the asylum since its opening is forty-three. Fifteen were supported the past year, ten were placed in situations, and five were remaining October 1st.

St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum,

Located on Madison street, Syracuse, was established and incorporated in 1860.

The building is a substantial brick edifice, three stories in height, and one hundred feet front by fifty feet deep. It is in good repair, plainly but comfortably furnished, and well suited for its purposes. It can accommodate one hundred and twenty inmates.

The institution is supported by private donations, by aid from the city, county and State, and by the labor of the inmates. Its real and personal property is valued at \$40,000, but it is indebted upon the real estate \$5,000, and other indebtedness existed October 1st amounting to \$3,039.61. The receipts the past year were \$8,232.56, and the expenditures, \$11,272.17.

Girls only are admitted. They are received at any age under twelve years, and discharged for situations in families. While in the asylum, all of suitable age are taught the elementary branches of a common school education, religiously instructed, and properly trained to industrial pursuits. The number received since its opening is three hundred. One hundred and twelve were supported the past year, ninety-eight were remaining October 1st, and twenty-two had been placed temporarily in homes.

The institution was visited in July 1868 and August 1869. It is under the charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of Charity, who also conduct a charity week day school in the house. The buildings and grounds at the time of inspection were in excellent order, and the asylum is believed to be well and economically managed.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.

Organized and incorporated by the Legislature in 1849. The present asylum edifice was completed and occupied in October, 1868. It is located on a half-acre lot on Elm street, in the southern part of the city. The grounds are well laid out and properly cared for.

The building is a substantial, well-arranged three-story brick structure, and will accommodate one hundred and twenty-five inmates.

The estimated value of the real and personal property of the institution is \$54,300. It has also a cash balance of \$498.80, and investments amounting to \$2,000, but is indebted \$21,560. The total receipts for the past year were \$8,039.88. Of this amount \$5,688.57 were from appropriations by the board of supervisors of the county, and \$877.12 private donations. The expenditures, including \$5,981.56 for support, were \$7,561.08.

The institution is under the charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of Charity. Orphan and destitute girls are received at any age from four to twelve years. They are usually discharged at the age of fourteen years, and are generally suitably placed out at service. While in the asylum they are taught the elementary branches of a common school education, receive religious instruction, and are thoroughly trained in domestic work. The usual number of inmates is about one hundred. The number supported the past year was one hundred and twenty-five, and ninety-seven remained October 1st.

The asylum at the time it was visited was in excellent condition. The children were comfortably clad, and were orderly and attentive. It was stated that the conduct of the girls, after dismissal, has usually been quite satisfactory. The institution seems to be well and prudently managed.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.

This institution, organized and incorporated under the general law January 26th, 1869, is located on Batavia street, in the central part of the city. The building is a plain and commodious brick edifice, and furnishes accommodations for one hundred and twenty inmates. It has been recently repaired and improved, and answers its purpose quite well.

The asylum is under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity. It is supported by private donations, collections in churches, and aid from the city and State. The estimated value of its real and personal property is \$25,500. Its debt is \$7,160.84. The receipts for the past year were \$9,273.54, and the expenditures \$9,195.14. Of the receipts \$5,699.05 were donations and contributions, and included in the expenditures were \$4,003.45 for support.

The records show that since its establishment, eight hundred and thirty-seven orphan, half-orphan and destitute girls have been admitted to the institution. The number supported the past year was one hundred and fifty-three; the average was about one hundred, and there remained October 1st, one hundred and fifteen. The girls are educated and receive religious instruction in the institution. They are also trained to industrial pursuits, in the domestic work of the house and in making wearing apparel, but the majority are too young to render their labor remunerative. They are received at all ages under twelve years, and discharged only for good situations in families.

The institution was visited in July, 1868, and again in July, 1869, and its excellent condition and arrangements on both occasions were highly creditable to those in charge.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.

Established and incorporated 1863. The buildings, in the southern part of the city, consist of four moderate sized adjoining dwelling-houses, and will accommodate one hundred inmates. They are in good repair, properly warmed and ventilated, but not well arranged. The managers design to alter them, or erect a more suitable building at an early day.

The real and personal property of the institution is estimated at \$18,900. Its indebtedness is \$10,625.81. It depends for support upon private donations, appropriations from the city, county and State, and the work of the inmates. The receipts last year, including \$4,273.56 donations, were \$13,124.76, and the expenditures, of which \$9,441.84 was for support, amounted to \$12,519.76.

Destitute and orphan girls between the ages of three and ten years are admitted to the institution, and placed with families whenever good situations offer. They are under the charge of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity, and while in the asylum are properly instructed, and trained to industrial pursuits suited to their ages and capacity.

The institution since its opening has received six hundred and ninety-four girls. One hundred and thirty were supported the past year; thirty-four were placed in situations, and ninety-six remained October 1st.

The asylum was visited in October, 1868, and also in September, 1869. The buildings and grounds were in good order, and the inmates apparently well provided for. A charity week day school is taught by the Sisters in charge of the asylum, and it appears to be well conducted. The affairs of the institution are managed economically, and it is believed that it is doing a good work.

St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.

Established and incorporated under the general law in 1852. The building, in the central part of the city, is a plain brick edifice, and consists of a main structure, erected in 1858, and a wing, built in 1865. The plan of the building comprises an additional wing, which it is stated will soon be erected. A portion of the building is occu-

pied for the purposes of the asylum, and the residue (hereinafter alluded to) as St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital. The department for infants comprises four wards, and will accommodate eighty inmates.

The real and personal property of the asylum is estimated at \$18,700. The institution is dependent upon private donations, aid from the State, and payment, in part, for a portion of the inmates. The receipts for the past year were \$6,171.06, and the expenditures amounted to \$6,150.56.

The institution was visited in July, 1868, accompanied by Commissioner James, and also in July, 1869.

It is controlled and managed by the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of Charity. Infants of both sexes are admitted; they are placed in families if suitable situations offer, but the majority of them, arriving at the age of six years, are transferred to the various orphan asylums of the city.

The report of the institution shows that one thousand nine hundred and ten infants have been admitted since its opening. The number received the past year was two hundred and forty-seven, and there were forty-nine remaining October 1st. The number of deaths is not given in the report, but it is believed from an examination of the records of the institution, and the statements of those in charge, that the mortality has been great; and that of those children admitted without mothers, eighty per cent have died, and nearly fifty per cent of the others. These results are, doubtless, due in a great measure to the want of proper ventilation and the lack of a sufficient number of wet nurses, and not to any neglect on the part of the medical or other attendants, as proper efforts appeared to be made in this direction, by those in charge.

St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.

Established and incorporated by the Legislature in 1849. The building is a commodious brick edifice, and will accommodate one hundred and forty inmates. It has been in use for over twenty years, but is well arranged and in good repair. It is surrounded by well-kept grounds and gardens. The location is on Western avenue, about one mile from the central part of the city.

The real estate, buildings and personal property of the institution, are estimated to be worth \$30,400. The indebtedness is \$4,292.96.

It is supported by private gifts and by appropriations from the city and State. The total receipts the past year were \$9,972.75, and the expenditures \$13,303.11.

The institution is under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Order of Christian Brothers. Destitute and orphan boys between the ages of four and twelve years are admitted to the asylum, and retained until situations in families offer. While in the institution they attend school, and receive religious instruction. They are also employed in cultivating the grounds, tailoring, and the making of shoes.

The usual number in the institution is about one hundred. The number supported the past year was one hundred and fifty-two, and one hundred and eighteen remained at the close.

The institution at the time of inspection was in good condition, and it is believed to be well managed.

St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica,

Was founded and incorporated in 1862. The asylum is on John street, in the central part of the city, and is under the care of the Roman Catholic Order of Christian Brothers.

The building now in use is temporarily occupied. A lot of five acres on the outskirts of the city has recently been purchased for the purposes of the institution, and a building is now being erected thereon, which will probably be completed the present year. The plan of the edifice comprises a center building with wings. The front of the main structure is one hundred and fifty feet, and the wings each, seventy feet. The building is brick, four stories in height, and when completed will be one of the finest edifices of its kind in the State, with capacity for the accommodation of three hundred inmates.

The institution has no endowment, but it depends upon donations from the charitable, and on municipal and State aid. Its property, real and personal, is estimated at \$66,994.42, but it is encumbered with a debt of \$40,138.83. The receipts the past year were \$30,510.22 and the expenditures \$29,372.94. Included in the receipts were \$20,690.71 donations, and \$3,604.55 from appropriations of the board of supervisors of the county; and, embraced in the expenditures were \$5,792.81 for support, and \$21,053.33 for indebtedness, the latter having accrued mainly in the erection of the new building.

The records of the institution show that since its opening, three hundred and ninety-nine boys have been admitted, a large majority of whom were orphans, many of them rendered so by the late war. The number supported for the past year was one hundred and thirty-one, and there remained October 1st, ninety-two.

While in the asylum the boys are properly instructed in school, and as far as practicable, trained to labor. They are sent out as fast as good situations in families are found. It is stated that over one hundred have been thus provided for since the institution was organized.

The asylum was visited in July, 1868, and also in August, 1869. The institution is managed by earnest, faithful officers, but the indebtedness is a source of great embarrassment; and until this is materially reduced its usefulness must be restricted. It is a most worthy charity, deserving well the bounty it receives from its friends and from the public.

Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton.

Organized and incorporated under the general law, March 15th, 1869. It was opened for the reception of inmates on the 7th of September last.

The building occupied is the Susquehanna Valley Seminary, now owned by the State. It is a four story brick edifice, one hundred and sixty feet long, by sixty feet wide, well arranged for the general purposes of the institution, and will accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates. The site contains eight acres of excellent land. The location, about one mile from the city of Binghamton, is healthy, pleasant and commanding.

The institution originated in the efforts of benevolent and spirited citizens of Binghamton, and is designed to receive orphan and destitute children of both sexes, between the ages of three and sixteen years, from the poor-houses of Broome and adjoining counties. The boards of supervisors of Broome, Cortland, Delaware, Sullivan and Tioga counties have, by resolution, provided for the support in the institution of all the destitute children of those counties, becoming a public charge; and at the close of the past year, sixty-four such children had been transferred to it from the poor-houses of the several counties named.

The home is controlled by a board of gentlemen managers, aided in the administration of its domestic concerns, by a board of assistant managers, composed of ladies residing in the vicinity. The institution has received from private subscriptions \$1,400, and its expenses for furniture, support of the inmates, and improvement of the building and premises have amounted to \$2,336.86, leaving a debt October 1st of \$936.80. The State allowance in the charity

bill, and appropriations from the boards of supervisors of the counties sending children to the institution will be applied toward the liquidation of the debt, and for current expenses the coming year.

The visitation was made December 9th. The institution is under the charge of a superintendent, with his wife as matron. Forty-seven children were present. Of these thirty-four were boys, and thirteen girls. The institution is in the hands of earnest, zealous persons, and it is believed that its noble objects should secure to it the gifts of the charitable, and a liberal share of public bounty.

Syracuse Home Association

Was organized in 1851, by a few benevolent gentlemen and ladies of Syracuse, and incorporated by the Legislature June 4th, 1853. Its objects are, to provide a permanent home for aged, indigent females, regarded by education and respectability as entitled to special consideration; to furnish a temporary residence for worthy women and girls without shelter, and desiring employment; and to assist destitute and neglected children by providing for their education and support.

The home was opened in 1854. The present building, erected the past year, is located on the corner of Townsend and Hawley streets, in the central part of the city. The lot, estimated to be worth \$15,000, was the gift of a friend of the institution. The building was erected at a cost of \$33,000. It is a substantial brick edifice, three stories in height, and ninety by fifty feet on the ground. It is well planned and arranged, and will accommodate sixty inmates.

The institution is under the control of a board of lady managers, assisted in the management of its finances by a board of gentlemen counselors. The estimated value of its real and personal property, acquired mainly from private sources, is \$52,000. It has also a cash balance of \$1,717.25, investments amounting to \$16,350, and is free from debt. The receipts the past year were \$37,244.91, and the expenditures \$35,527.66. Of the receipts, \$25,014.93 were donations; and included in the expenditures were \$1,778 for support, and \$33,311.87 for the construction of the building.

There are provided for in the institution about twenty-five aged, indigent females annually, and temporary shelter is given to a large number of young women and girls out of employment. Children over three and under ten years are also received, and retained until suitable homes are found. They are occasionally bound out, but the majority are placed by adoption in families.

The records show that ninety-one persons were supported in the institution during the past year. Of these several were of very advanced age. Some were confined by sickness to their beds, others to their rooms, while a few were able to go about the house and assist in its domestic work. A large number of the younger women and girls were received in the most destitute condition, and, it is believed by its friends, that many of them were rescued from a life of shame by the timely and judicious aid of the institution.

The results of the inspection were highly satisfactory. The institution is controlled by earnest, faithful officers, and its affairs are managed with great prudence and fidelity. The gifts of generous friends have placed it upon a sound financial basis, and it is believed to be eminently worthy of the confidence of the benevolent and the bounty of the State.

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

This asylum was established in 1854, through the efforts of missionaries of the "Cattaraugus Indian Reservation," and incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed April 10th, 1855. Its location is in the town of Collins, Erie county, near Versailles.

The asylum building is constructed of wood, and consists of a main edifice thirty-six by forty-six feet on the ground, and two wings, each thirty by forty feet. The former is two, and the latter one and one-half stories in height. The building is plain but substantial, and will suitably accommodate one hundred inmates. There are also several out-buildings and a well conditioned school-house. Connected with the institution are fifty acres of land, over one-half of which is under good cultivation, and it is said to be quite productive. The house is surrounded by well kept gardens and grounds, and the place presents a neat and attractive appearance.

The institution is under the control of a board of trustees, composed of five white and five Indian members. It is sustained by private donations, by appropriations from the State treasury, and annual allowances from the Indian department at Washington. Its property of all kinds is estimated to be worth \$14,000, and it is nearly free from debt. The total receipts the past year were \$12,114.51 and the expenditures amounted to \$12,376.55. Included in the receipts were \$1,333 donations, and \$8,329.72 from the State; \$4,000 of the latter amount being a special appropriation. Embraced in the expenditures were \$4,029.80 for indebtedness; \$4,434.93 for

support and maintenance, and \$548.75 for repairs and improvement of the buildings and premises.

Orphan and destitute Indian children of both sexes are admitted. They are received from all parts of the State, the greater portion, however, being from the Cattaraugus Reservation. The total number admitted since the opening is two hundred and forty-six. There were ninety-two supported the past year, and ninety-one remained October 1st. Fifty-one of them were boys, and forty girls.

The inspection was made July 28th. The institution is under the charge of a superintendent, who has held the position from its opening. There are also a matron and two female teachers. The children are taught the elementary branches of an English education, and are also instructed in religious truths. The older ones are trained to industrial pursuits, the boys in cultivating the farm, and the girls in the domestic work of the house. They are placed in families by adoption whenever suitable situations offer; and it is believed that the children have generally become good and useful citizens.

The institution at the time of inspection was in excellent order. The superintendent and subordinate officers appeared to be earnest and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the children were orderly and attentive to their studies. The institution seems to fulfill admirably the designs and objects of its founders, and it is believed that the best interests of the State will be subserved by the continuance of appropriations to it, adjusted so as to meet fully its necessities.

Troy Orphan Asylum.

This asylum was established by an association of benevolent persons in 1833, and incorporated by the Legislature April 10th, 1835.

The asylum edifice was erected in 1862. It is a plain, substantial, brick building, three stories in height exclusive of the basement, and one hundred by fifty feet on the ground. An adjoining wing is used as a school-room. The building is well planned and arranged and will accomodate one hundred inmates. It is pleasantly located on Eighth street, in the northeasterly part of the city.

The finances of the institution are controlled by a board of gentlemen trustees, but its internal and domestic concerns are under the direction of a board of lady managers. It is supported largely by private gifts, but receives, however, moderate aid from the State, and occasional appropriations from the city and county treasuries. The

trustees estimate its real and personal property to be worth \$42,000. It has also \$6,400 invested in bonds and other securities, but was indebted, October 1st, for current expenses, \$2,914.26. The receipts the past year, including \$3,807.82, donations, were \$10,635.86. The disbursements, of which \$7,275.71 were for support, amounted to \$13,550.12.

Destitute and orphan children of both sexes are admitted to the institution; they are received between the ages of three and nine years, and put out to service when good situations offer. While in the asylum they are taught the usual branches of a common school education, and also receive religious instruction. The number received in the institution since its opening is twelve hundred; one hundred and three were supported the past year, and eighty remained October 1st.

The institution is under the immediate charge of a matron, who has occupied the place for the past thirty years, and its affairs are evidently managed with great prudence and discretion.

Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.

Founded through the efforts of a few benevolent persons, and incorporated under the general law January 5th, 1864.

The old asylum building was destroyed by fire in 1866. The erection of the present edifice was commenced soon after, and it is now occupied and nearly finished. The building is a plain brick structure, four stories in height, and one hundred and sixty-four by seventy-two feet in area. It is well built and arranged, and furnishes accommodation for four hundred inmates. It is located in the southeasterly part of Troy, commanding a full view of the city and surrounding country.

The property of the institution, including fourteen acres of land, building and furniture, is valued at \$105,356.94, but it is burdened by a debt of \$34,829.72 against the real estate, and other indebtedness amounting to \$14,597.53. It is supported by private gifts, by aid from the State, and appropriations from the city and county treasuries. The total receipts the past year were \$18,746.75, and the disbursements \$18,661.94.

The asylum is under the charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Christian Brothers. It receives orphan and destitute boys between the ages of four and twelve years. While in the institution they are taught the usual branches of a common school education, instructed

in religious duties by those in charge, and properly trained to industrial pursuits. Whenever suitable situations offer they are placed at service. The results attained by the institution are stated to be quite satisfactory, many of the boys after discharge having become useful and highly respected citizens.

The records of the asylum are incomplete, a portion of them having been destroyed by the fire. It is claimed that about one thousand boys have been admitted since its opening. The number supported the past year was one hundred and eighty-three; the average was one hundred and twenty-seven, and there remained one hundred and eighteen at the close.

The inspection was made in October, 1868, and November, 1869. The institution was found to be in good condition, and its affairs appear to be well managed. Its indebtedness, however, is embarrassing, but it is thought by those in charge that the gifts of its friends, with a continuance of the liberality of the State, will soon relieve it.

Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of Children of our Volunteers, New York.

This institution, the first of its kind established in the country, was organized in May, 1861, and incorporated by the Legislature, April 22d, 1862.

The building now occupied was purchased in 1868, at a cost of \$32,000. It is a commodious brick edifice, formerly a private residence, and will accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates. During the past year it has been extensively repaired, and is well suited for its present purposes. Its location is on Eleventh avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first street, near Carmansville.

The home was founded through the efforts of an association of benevolent ladies, and is designed for the education and maintenance of children of soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war for the Union, or have since died from disease contracted while in the service. It is under the control of a board of lady managers, assisted in the administration of its finances by an advisory committee of gentlemen. At first it was sustained exclusively by private donations, but for the past few years it has received moderate aid from the State, and occasional appropriations from the city treasury. The managers estimate its real and personal property to be worth \$55,200. It had also, on the first of October last, a cash balance of \$8,132.14, and

investments amounting to \$8,130, but was indebted upon the real estate and otherwise, \$32,000. The total receipts the past year were \$54,264.75. The disbursements, of which \$20,194.36 were for support, and \$11,992.79 for improvement and repairs of the building and premises, amounted to \$46,132.61.

Children of both sexes are admitted. They are received at any age from infancy to twelve years, and retained until provided for in good families. The whole number received in the institution since its opening is three thousand and fifty-two. The number supported the past year was two hundred and ninety-six, the number discharged one hundred and thirty-two, and the number remaining at the close one hundred and sixty-four.

The inspection was made in December. The institution is under the care of a superintendent, assisted by a matron and three female teachers. All the children of suitable age are taught the elementary branches of a common school education, and the older ones are instructed in the more advanced departments of learning. The boys are trained in military drill, and labor suited to their age, while the girls engage in sewing and domestic work, and all receive religious instruction.

The institution receives the constant supervision and oversight of its officers, and its affairs appear to be well conducted. Its objects are most worthy, and it is deemed to be well deserving the gifts of the benevolent and the bounty of the State.

Utica Orphan Asylum.

Established in 1830, and incorporated by the Legislature the same year.

The present asylum edifice was erected in 1860. It is a commodious, substantial and well arranged brick building, three stories in height, and will accommodate one hundred inmates. The site contains four acres of good land, well laid out, and planted. The building and grounds are in good order. The location is on Genesee street, in the southwesterly part of the city.

The institution originated with, and is managed by benevolent ladies of the city, assisted in the management of its finances by an advisory committee of gentlemen. It is supported by private gifts, by the income from its investments, and by moderate aid from the county and State. Its real and personal property is valued at \$32,000. It has also a small balance in cash, and bonds, stocks and other

securities amounting to \$63,200. The receipts the past year, of which \$3,934.72 were interest and dividends, and \$2,303.76 donations, were \$19,552.50. The disbursements, including \$5,937.51 for support, \$9,600 for investment, and \$1,048.75 for permanent repairs and improvement of the building and premises, amounted to \$18,690.95.

Destitute and orphan children of both sexes are admitted to the institution. They are received between the ages of four and twelve years, and are seldom retained beyond fourteen. An excellent school is maintained in the asylum in which all the children are taught the elementary English branches. They also receive proper religious instruction, and industrial training designed to fit them for useful stations in life. Whenever suitable situations offer they are placed at service. The records of the institution show that over sixteen hundred children have been admitted since its opening. One hundred and thirty-one were supported the past year and seventy-seven remained at its close.

An inspection was made in July, 1868, and also in August, 1869. The institution is under the care of a matron, and was found in excellent order. The liberal gifts of numerous friends have placed its finances on a sound basis. It is well cared for and eminently worthy of public confidence and support.

2. HOSPITALS.

These institutions are located principally in the cities and large towns, and are an important and highly deserving class of public charities. Open to the sick at all times, they afford that gratuitous assistance which the poor always need, and furnish accommodations, with but slight expense, for strangers and persons of limited means, requiring medical or surgical aid. They are sustained largely by private munificence, but share moderately in the bounty of the State and municipal governments. The *pro rata* State appropriation the past year was \$55,000, and a few of them also received small specific appropriations. A particular description of these several charities herewith follows, and the appended tables, numbered XXI to XXV inclusive, exhibit their statistics and financial condition.

Albany Hospital.

Established in 1849, and incorporated by the Legislature the same year.

The present hospital building was opened for patients in 1851. It

is a very substantial brick edifice, three stories in height and well suited for its purposes. It contains two large wards, and several smaller rooms for public patients; a large number of well furnished apartments for private paying patients, and will accommodate sixty-five inmates. It also furnishes room for a charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and a Dispensary (hereinafter alluded to). The hospital is pleasantly located on the corner of Howard and Eagle streets, in the central portion of the city.

The institution is supported by individual donations, by moderate appropriations from the city and State treasuries, by the interest on its vested fund, and from the pay of private patients. The estimated value of its real and personal property is \$53,000. Its investments amount to \$25,275, and its cash balance is \$3,393.46. The receipts the past year were \$26,815.89, and the expenditures \$23,422.43.

Its books show that about five hundred patients are annually treated in the institution, a large proportion of whom are charity patients, or only part paying ones. The number of beneficiaries the past year was four hundred and fourteen, and the average time of support was thirty-five days. The charge for paying patients in the general wards is \$5.00, and in private apartments from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week. The receipts from this class of patients during the past year was \$6,280.21.

The institution is under the control of a board of governors. It has four attending physicians, and five attending surgeons, a resident physician and surgeon, an apothecary, a superintendent and matron, and a well organized corps of nurses and attendants.

The results of the inspection given to the hospital were satisfactory. The building and grounds were in good condition, and the institution well supplied with the appliances and conveniences necessary for the proper treatment of medical and surgical diseases. The labor of the attending physicians and surgeons is wholly gratuitous. The officers of the institution are earnest and faithful, and the hospital is believed to be doing a good work in all its departments.

Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

A department of the Albany Hospital, organized and incorporated under the general law in 1867.

The Infirmary is open daily for out-door patients, and has the privileges of the hospital building, both in the public wards and private rooms, for cases requiring operations or needing special care and

attention. It is under the charge of a house surgeon, whose services are entirely gratuitous, and advice with medical and surgical treatment are given to the poor upon application without charge.

The number of persons assisted by the institution since its organization, including two hundred and seventy treated the past year, is three hundred and eighty-eight; and it is believed that the results have been largely beneficial.

Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.

This institution, a hospital for the reception and gratuitous treatment and care of respectable destitute married women during and following confinement, was established by an association of ladies in 1822, and has since been in operation.

The building is a plain brick edifice, three stories in height, and fifty by seventy feet on the ground. It contains six wards on each floor, and is fully supplied with the conveniences necessary to carry out its objects. Its location is number eighty-five Marion street.

The affairs of the institution are controlled by a board of lady managers. It has a resident physician, and a board of consulting and attending physicians. A matron is in immediate charge, assisted by a corps of nurses. Attached to the hospital are also a board of district physicians, who attend gratuitously the same class of patients at their homes.

From its organization it has been sustained chiefly by private contributions. It has received moderate aid from the city, but none from the State until the past year. The managers estimate its real and personal property to be worth \$26,000. It has also \$2,689.35 in cash; investments amounting to \$31,000, and is free from debt. The receipts the past year were \$7,192.02 and the expenditures \$4,502.67.

The records of the hospital show that three thousand four hundred and sixty-five patients have been admitted to it since its establishment, and that during the same time, twelve thousand, three hundred and nine have been attended by the district physicians at their homes. Seventy-five women were admitted the past year, seventy-three were confined, and twenty-nine of these were placed in situations, as wet nurses. Two hundred and seventy-six patients were also attended during the year by the district physicians.

The inspection was made December 22d. The number of patients present was fourteen. The institution was in good condition, and

its meritorious design and good management entitle it to the confidence of the public.

Brooklyn City Hospital.

Established in 1845, and incorporated by the Legislature the same year.

The erection of the present hospital building was commenced in 1851, and it was completed and occupied early in 1853. It is constructed of brick, and consists of a central edifice and two lateral wings. The former is four stories in height, and fifty feet front by sixty feet deep. The wings are each three stories high, and seventy-five feet in length by fifty feet in width. The internal arrangements of the building are good. It is well lighted, heated and ventilated, and supplied with baths. It contains eight surgical and eleven medical wards, besides several private apartments, and will accommodate two hundred and fifty patients. It is beautifully located on Raymond street, in the eastern part of the city.

The institution is supported by the income of its permanent funds, by the pay of patients, by voluntary contributions and aid from the city and State. Its real estate and buildings are valued at \$120,000, and its personal property is estimated at \$18,000. It has also a small cash balance, and bonds, stocks and other securities amounting to \$64,000; but it is indebted \$27,000 upon the real estate. The receipts the past year were \$73,804.38, and the expenditures \$73,333.10.

Its finances are controlled by a board of trustees. It is under the charge of a superintendent, and has a full staff of resident, attending and consulting physicians and surgeons and a large and well organized corps of attendants and nurses.

The books show that over twenty thousand patients have been treated in the hospital since its opening. The number of beneficiaries the past year was three hundred and fifty-six. The expenditures for them were about \$15,000, while the amount received from the city and State was only \$7,112. The income from paying patients was \$45,777.98.

At the time of the inspection there were present one hundred and eighty-five patients. One hundred and sixty-seven were males and eighteen females. One hundred and ten were in the surgical, and seventy-five in the medical wards. The institution was in excellent condition. It receives the constant personal oversight of its officers,

and is managed with great prudence and fidelity. The good order in which it was found reflects the highest credit upon those having the care of it, and it is believed to be entitled to a full measure of the liberality of the public.

Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.

Established and incorporated in 1868. The building, formerly a private residence, is a plain brick edifice, three stories in height, and thirty by sixty feet on the ground. It is in good repair, well arranged, and will suitably accommodate thirty patients. Its location is on Washington street in the central part of the city.

The institution has a full staff of attending and consulting medical officers, and a resident physician and surgeon. The building was recently purchased at a cost of \$20,000, and funds are being raised by subscription for its payment. The disbursements for fitting and furnishing the hospital were \$5,304, and for current expenses the first nine months \$3,150.

The hospital is open daily for patients, and is free to the poor. The average number in the institution is ten, and from sixty to one hundred out door patients daily receive medical and surgical attention. The whole number of patients treated since the institution was opened, is two thousand two hundred and ninety-two. Of these, one thousand five hundred and thirty-four were treated the past year.

The hospital, when visited, was in good condition and fully supplied with the appliances for the treatment of ophthalmia and aural diseases. Application for State aid was made the past year, and the institution, it is believed, is fairly entitled to share in the distribution of public bounty.

Buffalo General Hospital.

Organized in 1855, and incorporated in that year under the general law.

The erection of the hospital building, situated in the northerly part of the city, was commenced in 1857, and it was completed in 1858. The edifice, a wing of the proposed plan of the hospital, which will consist of a center building and two wings, is constructed of brick, two stories in height, and one hundred and fifty feet long by forty-five feet wide. It contains four large wards and several private rooms for paying patients, and will accommodate one hundred and twenty-five inmates.

The income of the institution is derived from the interest on its investments, from pay patients, charitable contributions, and aid from the State. The estimated value of its real estate and buildings is \$56,800 and of its personal property \$13,800. Its vested fund amounts to \$7,000, and its debt is \$14,356.49. The receipts the past year, including \$3,459.41 donations, and \$9,780.30 from paying patients were \$25,275.51, and the disbursements for current expenses, and other purposes were \$25,256.90.

The hospital is open for the treatment of both medical and surgical disease. It is under the charge of a superintendent, and has also a resident physician, boards of consulting and attending physicians and surgeons, a matron, and a corps of well-educated nurses and attendants.

It appears that three thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight patients have been admitted to the institution since its establishment. Of these eight hundred and sixty-four were sick and wounded soldiers of the late war. The number treated in the hospital the past year was four hundred and forty. Of these three hundred and seventy were discharged cured, thirty-five relieved, nineteen unimproved, twenty-one died, and twenty-five remained at the close.

The institution was visited in July, 1868, and also in July, 1869, accompanied on the latter occasion by Commissioner Sanford Eastman, and found to be in good condition. There were present thirty-four patients. Of these twenty-three were males and eleven females. Nineteen were in the medical and fifteen in the surgical wards.

The building is beautifully located, well designed, and adapted for hospital purposes. The wards and rooms are neatly furnished, and the institution has all the facilities for the successful treatment of patients. The medical staff, composed of leading physicians and surgeons of the city, serve without compensation.

Its affairs appear to be well managed, and the institution deserves the public confidence.

Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

Organized in 1858, and incorporated under the general law in 1849.

The hospital building is a plain brick structure, three stories high, and consists of a central edifice, two lateral wings, and a rear extension. The main building is two hundred feet in length by forty feet

in depth, and the extension is forty feet square. It is well warmed and ventilated, and furnished with suitable appliances for bathing. It contains five large wards, nine rooms for private patients, an ophthalmic and surgical ward, and will accommodate two hundred inmates. It is beautifully located on Main street in the central part of the city.

The institution has no endowment. It is supported by charitable donations, by pay patients and aid from the city and State. Its real estate with buildings is estimated at \$75,000, and its personal property at \$5,500. There is a floating debt of \$11,112.44. The receipts the past year were \$15,490.64, and the expenditures \$15,455.85.

The hospital is open for patients of both sexes. The whole number treated since its organization, including medical and surgical, is stated to be about twenty-five thousand. The number under treatment the past year, embracing four hundred and one charity patients, was one thousand and thirty-three. Of these, eight hundred and twenty-seven were discharged cured or improved, ten unimproved, fifty-two died, and one hundred and forty-four remained.

The institution was visited in July, 1868, accompanied by Commissioner James, and in July, 1869, with Commissioner Sanford Eastman. At the latter date, one hundred and thirty patients were present, fifty of whom were beneficiaries. Ninety were males and forty females.

The Hospital has four attending physicians and four attending surgeons, and a board of consulting physicians and surgeons, serving without compensation. The faculty of the Buffalo Medical College also renders valuable service to the institution, without charge. A dispensary attached to the hospital supplies medicines gratuitously to a large number of out-door patients, daily.

The institution at the times of inspection was in excellent order. Its affairs seem to be well managed, and it is believed to be doing great good.

Home for Incurables, West Farms.

This institution, at West Farms, Westchester county, a hospital for the medical and surgical aid and nursing of persons incurably ill, whether sick or disabled, was organized under the general law in April, 1866.

The hospital building is a frame dwelling-house, two and one-half

stories high. It is in good repair, suitably furnished, and will accommodate twenty-five inmates. A small hired tenement is also used for patients and attendants. The house is properly warmed and ventilated, and has bathing rooms on each floor. It is too small, however, to meet the demands upon it, and the managers design to erect a larger and more suitable building at an early day.

The institution is supported by donations, by pay patients, by the interest derived from its investments, and by moderate aid from the State. Its real and personal property is valued at \$14,500. It is also possessed of securities amounting to \$31,000, and is free from debt. The receipts the past year, including \$11,845.37 donations, and \$1,000 from the State, were \$18,643.85, and the expenditures \$18,492.44.

Patients of both sexes are admitted. Of those received thus far, a very large proportion have been paralytics, subjects of malignant diseases, and consumptives. The whole number admitted is eighty-seven. The number under treatment the past year was forty-two, twenty of whom were beneficiaries. During the year five were discharged relieved, eight died, and twenty-nine remained at its close.

The inspection was made in December, and its results were gratifying. There were present thirty-one inmates, thirteen of whom were men and eighteen women. They receive careful medical attendance and nursing, and are supplied with everything needed for their comfort. The institution appears to fulfill the objects of its founders, and is worthy of confidence and support.

Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn,

Established and incorporated by the Legislature in 1858.

The hospital building is a commodious brick structure, situated on Henry street, and occupying the entire block between Pacific and Amity streets, in the western part of the city. A portion of the edifice was erected the past year, and the remainder of the building has recently undergone extensive and thorough repairs. It furnishes room for an in-door department and a dispensary (hereinafter noticed), as well as a lying-in department. There is a complete separation of the male and female patients in the former, and an entire seclusion of the latter from other portions of the hospital. The building is conveniently planned, and contains the arrangements appropriate to its use. It will accommodate seventy-five inmates.

The institution is supported by the gifts of the charitable, by pay patients, and by aid from the city and State. The ground and buildings, acquired mainly from private sources, are estimated to be worth \$70,000, and the personal property, \$7,500. At the end of the year the balance on hand was \$1,375.43, but there is an indebtedness of \$20,000. The receipts the past year were \$30,613.01, and the disbursements, embracing \$18,921.46 for improvement of the building and premises, were \$29,237.58.

The charge of the hospital is given to a superintendent. It has a resident physician and surgeon, and a corps of consulting medical officers, the latter serving without charge. There is also a full complement of well educated nurses and attendants, and the institution is amply supplied with medicines and the appliances requisite for the successful treatment of disease in every form.

The officers report that five hundred and nineteen patients were treated in the hospital the past year. At the date of inspection (September 13th) there were twenty-nine patients. Of these, twelve were males and seventeen females. Nine were in the surgical wards, eighteen in the medical, and two in the lying-in department. The institution was in excellent condition, and seems to be well managed.

Marshall Infirmary, Troy.

This institution, incorporated by the Legislature, June 20th, 1851, originated with the late Benjamin Marshall, of Troy, who paid a large proportion of the cost of erecting the buildings. It consists of three departments: One for ordinary medical and surgical cases, one for the insane, and one for the treatment of pestilential and contagious diseases. It also furnishes accommodations to a limited number of lying-in women. A dispensary is attached to the infirmary, in which advice and medicines are daily given to the sick without charge.

The general hospital building was erected in 1853. It is a plain brick edifice, three stories high, one hundred feet front by forty-five feet in depth, and will accommodate eighty patients, besides furnishing apartments and offices for the resident officers.

The building for the insane was completed in 1859. It is a three story brick structure, and adjoins the main edifice. It is one hundred and twenty-five feet long by thirty-six feet wide, and accommodates seventy-five inmates. A detached building is also used for the more quiet insane, furnishing room for about fifty patients.

The building for pestilential and contagious diseases is fifty by sixty feet, on the ground, and three stories high. It is separated from the main edifice, and will accomodate seventy patients.

Adjoining the main edifice is a building, used in part for a chapel, which has also a dining-room and rooms for domestic purposes. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner and appropriately furnished; they are warmed by steam and furnaces, lighted by gas, properly ventilated, and fully supplied with water. The grounds are well laid out and planted, thoroughly underdrained and kept in good condition. The institution is beautifully located on elevated ground, about one mile southeast from the central portion of the city of Troy.

The infirmary is maintained by private gifts, by pay-patients, and by appropriations from the city and county, and moderate aid from the State. Its real estate consists of nine acres of land, which, with the buildings, is estimated to be worth \$80,000; and its personal property is valued at \$12,000. There is no debt. The receipts the past year were \$36,156.96, and the disbursements, \$35,894.88.

Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-three patients have been admitted to the general hospital since its opening. Of these, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven have been discharged, cured; three hundred and eighty-three improved; one hundred and seventy-three unimproved; two hundred and ninety-nine have died; and in two hundred and eleven cases, the results of treatment are not stated. The number in the hospital the past year was two hundred and forty-five, and fourteen were remaining October 1st.

The number of patients admitted to the insane department since its organization is five hundred and twenty-nine. Of these one hundred and thirty-four have been discharged cured, ninety-two improved, one hundred and fifteen unimproved, and seventy-eight have died. The number under treatment the past year was one hundred and sixty-six, and there remained at its close, one hundred and ten. The number of beneficiaries in both departments during the year was three hundred and eighty-three. Lunatic patients are received from any source, the preference, however, being given to those of Rensselaer county. The charge for paying patients is \$4.00 per week for the insane and \$3.00 per week in the other departments.

The resident officers of the institution are a medical superintendent, an assistant, and a steward and matron. It has also four attending physicians and surgeons, serving gratuitously, and a corps of well trained nurses and attendants.

The institution was visited in October, 1868, and September, 1869, and the result of both inspections were highly satisfactory. The officers and attendants were intelligent and active in the discharge of their duties. The wards were in good order, as were also the buildings and grounds. The insane appeared to be well and kindly managed, and the institution is eminently worthy of public confidence and support.

Mount Sinai Hospital, New York,

For the gratuitous treatment of sick and disabled of both sexes, was established by an association of the Jewish faith, and incorporated under the general law January 5th, 1852.

The hospital building is a plain four story brick structure, erected in 1855. It contains four large wards, two for medical and two for surgical cases, and a lying-in department. The building is in good repair, properly warmed and ventilated, fully supplied with water and conveniences for bathing, and will accommodate ninety patients. Its location is number two hundred and thirty-two West Twenty-eighth street.

The present site is not well suited for the purposes of the hospital, and a new one has recently been procured from the city, on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and a building is now in process of erection thereon. It is being constructed in the most approved manner, and is estimated to cost \$300,000.

From its organization the institution has been sustained mainly by private gifts. It receives moderate aid from the State, but none from the city or county the past year. Its real estate, with the buildings, is valued at \$32,691.13, and its personal property at \$3,153.04. It has also a cash balance of \$2,664.25, the sum of \$65,000 applicable to building purposes, and is not in debt. The receipts the past year, of which \$8,501.45 were donations, were \$22,507.90, and the disbursements \$19,843.65.

The whole number of patients treated in the hospital since its opening is five thousand and seventy-two, and the number of out-door patients is four thousand one hundred and fourteen. The number of hospital patients the past year was six hundred and eighty-four, and nine hundred and six were visited and prescribed for at their homes. The largest number in the hospital at any time was sixty-six, the smallest thirty-five, and the average forty-eight. Twenty-five were in part paying patients, and the residue beneficiaries. Of those

treated in the hospital, five hundred and ten were discharged cured, seventy-one improved, three left before treatment, forty-seven died, and forty-six remained at the close of the year. When visited forty-two patients were present, of whom twenty-nine were males and thirteen females. Twenty-four were surgical and eighteen medical cases.

The institution is under the charge of a house physician and surgeon. It has also boards of attending physicians and surgeons serving without pay, and a full corps of nurses and attendants. The hospital is open to patients of all nationalities and religious belief, and is conducted upon the broadest principles of humanity. The duties of the various officers appear to be discharged with ability and fidelity, and the institution is highly meritorious.

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Established in 1821, and incorporated by the Legislature in 1822, is the oldest hospital of its kind in the State.

The building now in use was completed in 1856. It is built of brick, is three stories high, and fifty-one feet front by seventy-five feet deep. It is in good repair, and furnishes room for sixty inmates, besides accommodation for dispensary patients, and apartments for resident officers, nurses and attendants. Its location is on Second avenue, corner of Thirteenth street.

It is supported by subscriptions, by the interest on its investments, with occasional donations from the city and moderate appropriations from the State. The directors estimate its real estate, buildings and furniture, to be worth \$67,000. It is also possessed of an endowment amounting to \$126,811.25, and is indebted \$6,819.40. The total receipts the past year were \$15,943, and the expenditures \$21,762.40. Included in the former were \$3,000 donations; and embraced in the latter were \$9,423.04 for improvement and repairs to the buildings and premises, and \$9,153.62 for the treatment and support of patients.

The total number treated in the institution since its opening is one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-six. The number prescribed for the past year was nine thousand two hundred and seventy. Of these, seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three were suffering with diseases of the eye, and one thousand seven hundred and seven of diseases of the ear. A large proportion of those treated were out-door patients, and it is therefore impracticable to

give exact results. It was stated, however, in the main they were fully satisfactory.

The institution is under the charge of a superintendent. It has a resident physician and surgeon, clinical assistants, boards of consulting and assisting surgeons, and a full corps of well educated nurses and attendants.

The infirmary is open daily (Sundays excepted) for eye patients, and three days in the week for patients with diseases of the ear. Its benefits are extended to persons from all parts of the State, and no charges are made for medical advice or treatment. Patients needing operations or special attention and care are retained in the institution, and when able are required to pay the actual cost of their board.

When visited, the number of patients in the wards was twenty-three. Of these twenty were males and three females. Twenty-two were suffering with diseases of the eye, and one with disease of the ear. Twelve were surgical and eleven medical cases. The daily average of out-door patients is about one hundred and twenty-five.

The plan and arrangement of the building were carefully examined and the reception and treatment of the patients witnessed. The institution was in excellent condition and fully supplied with the appliances and conveniences necessary for the successful treatment of its patients. Its directors and medical staff, serving gratuitously, are active and earnest, and its affairs are evidently managed with great prudence and fidelity. It is one of the most useful of our charitable institutions, and worthy of the gifts of the benevolent, and the bounty of the State.

New York Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer.

Established in 1868. No inspection of its affairs has as yet been made, nor are the designs and intentions of its founders fully known. Its officers report receipts for the year amounting to \$800, and expenditures to the extent of \$1,500. The last Legislature (chapter 857, Laws of 1869) appropriated \$1,000 to the institution. It is reported that one hundred and forty-four beneficiary patients were treated in the hospital during the year, but the results of treatment are not given.

New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

This institution, designed to procure for women medical advice and treatment, by competent physicians of their own sex, and for the care

and attention of children, sick, was organized and incorporated under the general law, December 13th, 1853.

It consists of a dispensary (hereinafter more fully alluded to), for out-door, and a hospital, for in-door patients. The former was opened in 1853, and the latter in 1857. The building is a commodious brick edifice, well furnished and arranged for the purposes to which it is applied. Its location is one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and thirty, Second avenue.

Connected with the infirmary is a college department, for the education of women in practical medicine. This was opened in 1853, and has since been in operation. The course of instruction extends through three years, and it is the design of the faculty of the institution to give to its students a thorough and complete medical education. Instruction is also given in the institution to women as nurses, and many are thus annually sent out to take situations in private families or public institutions.

The property of the institution acquired by private gifts and grants from the city and State is estimated to be worth \$18,500. It has no permanent income, but is free from debt. The total receipts the past year were \$9,579.71, and the expenditures \$9,095.75.

The finances of the institution are controlled by a committee of gentlemen, while its internal and domestic concerns are managed chiefly by ladies. The medical service is conducted entirely by women, with the advice of a board of consulting physicians, and this is rendered gratuitously. Patients with all classes of diseases, excepting those which are infectious or contagious, are admitted to the institution, and ample provision is made for lying-in women. Those able to pay are charged \$4.00 per week for their board, but a certain number of beds are at all times reserved for free patients, which, it is stated, will be increased as the funds of the institution may warrant. Destitute women and children are also visited by the assistant physicians at their homes, and it is reported that, during the past year, over five hundred were thus attended.

When the institution was visited in October, eleven patients were present, seven of whom were women, and four children. The whole number of persons admitted to it since its opening is one thousand and seventy-four. Of these one hundred and twenty-two were under treatment the past year.

The results of the examination were highly satisfactory. The institution is interesting as being the first hospital established in the

country conducted by female physicians, and the first organized for the instruction of women in practical medicine. Its affairs appear to be well managed, and it is believed to be fairly entitled to share in the distribution of the State bounty.

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature April 14th, 1863.

It consists of a school for the instruction of women in practical medicine; a dispensary (more fully alluded to in a subsequent portion of this report), and a hospital. The first was opened in 1863; the second in 1867, and the latter in September last. The building, a four story brick edifice, is receiving additions and undergoing repairs, designed to fit it for its present use. Its location is number one hundred and eighty-seven, Second avenue.

The institution is controlled by a board of trustees composed of ladies with the assistance of an advising council of gentlemen. Its property has been acquired by donations and appropriations by the city and State. Its real estate is valued at \$40,000, and its personal property at \$3,000. It has no permanent funds, and it is indebted on its real estate \$9,000. The past year's receipts, of which \$10,500 were a special appropriation from the State, \$6,000 from the city, and \$1,585 donations, were \$20,803; and the expenditures, including \$13,670 for indebtedness, principal and interest, amounted to \$17,476.

The hospital is designed for the treatment of diseases of women and children, and it also furnishes accommodations for lying-in patients. The medical services are rendered by female physicians, and are performed without remuneration. It is the intention of its founders to make the institution free to the poor, but it will receive those able and desirous of paying a moderate sum, thus encouraging a feeling of honest pride and independence.

At the date of inspection (October, 19th) the hospital contained nine patients. Its operations have been too limited to judge fully as to results, but the institution is believed to be a deserving charity. It is in the hands of active, energetic ladies, and earnest efforts appear to be made to carry out the benevolent objects and aims of its founders.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature April 21st, 1852, and opened for the reception of patients in May following. The

building, used for hospital purposes is located at number three hundred and eighty-seven Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

Its property, acquired by private gifts and appropriations from the city and State treasuries, is valued, above indebtedness, at \$8,600. The receipts the past year, of which \$2,722 were from the State, were \$6,865.43, and the expenditures \$6,520.58. The last Legislature (chapter 857, Laws of 1869), appropriated to the institution, for the erection of a new hospital building, \$30,000 from the Metropolitan Excise Fund; but no portion of this sum has as yet been thus expended.

The hospital is open daily. It has but limited accommodations for in-doors patients, yet operative cases, and those requiring special care and attention are retained. The attending physicians and surgeons serve gratuitously; and, in addition, give annually a course of lectures on diseases of the eye, and clinical instruction to such students as choose to attend, devoting the proceeds to the institution. The income derived from this source contributes quite largely toward defraying its current expenses.

When the institution was visited (October 20th), the number of patients in the wards was six, all of whom were under treatment, following important operations. The number of out-door patients prescribed for daily varies from twenty-five to fifty, and the total number treated during the past year was one thousand two hundred and ninety-one.

The affairs of the institution appear to be well managed, and the results of its operations have proved satisfactory, not only to the large number of persons who have been the recipients of its charities, but also to its officers and the public.

Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.

Founded by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity, and incorporated under the general law, August 3d, 1860.

The asylum edifice was completed and occupied in 1861. It is a plain and well built three-story brick building, seventy-five by forty feet on the ground, with a wing adjoining for the residence of those in charge. The first story is occupied by the men, and the second and third by the women. The building is warmed by furnaces, properly ventilated, and has conveniences for bathing. It will accommodate thirty-five inmates.

The lot contains thirty acres of land, most of which is under good

cultivation. The grounds surrounding the asylum are handsomely laid out and planted ; and near it is a beautiful grove of native forest trees. The location is on Main street, about three miles from the central part of the city.

The institution from its establishment has been sustained chiefly by private gifts, and the pay in part for the board of a portion of the patients. The last Legislature (chapter 857, laws of 1869), appropriated to it \$3,000. Its entire property is estimated to be worth \$42,000, but the real estate is encumbered with a debt of \$13,965, and other indebtedness exists against the institution amounting to \$7,000. The past years receipts were \$5,845.

Both acute and chronic insane are admitted to the asylum, but by far the larger proportion are of the latter class. It also receives idiots, epileptics and inebriates. The number admitted since its opening, of which seventy-five were under treatment the past year, is five hundred and eight. Of these two hundred have been discharged cured, forty improved, sixty unimproved, ten transferred to other institutions, one hundred and fifty-one returned to friends, seventeen died, and thirty remained.

The institution is under the charge of its founders. It was visited July 29th, in company with Commissioner Sanford Eastman. Thirty patients, four men and twenty-six women, were present. The building was in good repair, and the grounds in excellent order. The wards were clean and suitably furnished, and the patients generally free from excitement. They receive proper medical attendance, and it is believed are managed with kindness and consideration.

Rochester City Hospital.

This institution was organized and incorporated by the Legislature May 7th, 1847, but did not go into operation until February, 1864.

The hospital buildings, which are of brick, consist of a main edifice, four stories in height, and fifty by sixty feet upon the ground, with a wing extending to the right, eighty by twenty-seven feet, and a transept wing forty by twenty-five feet, each three stories high. The main structure is appropriated for offices, rooms for private patients, and contains several small wards. The wings are used exclusively for patients. The building is warmed by furnaces, admirably lighted and ventilated, and fully supplied with conveniences for bathing. It has accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five patients. The plan of the edifice contemplates a left wing, in style and dimensions

similar to the right one. The last Legislature appropriated to the institution \$5,000 to aid in its construction. The site contains three acres of excellent land, which is finely laid out and planted with shrubbery and trees. Its location is on Buffalo street, in the central part of the city.

The financial affairs of the institution appear to be managed with great prudence and economy. The estimated value of its real and personal property, acquired largely by charitable contributions, is \$53,000. It has also \$1,500 invested, and is out of debt. Its income is derived from gifts, the pay of private patients, and aid from the city and State governments. The total receipts the past year were \$18,166.17, and the expenditures \$18,045.

The hospital is under the charge of a resident physician, and has the gratuitous services of an attending and consulting medical staff. Patients of both sexes are admitted. The whole number aided by the institution since its opening is two thousand two hundred and twenty-one. Of these, three hundred and ninety-one were under treatment the past year. Connected with it are a lying-in department and an eye and ear infirmary, both of which are wholly charitable.

The institution was visited in July, 1868, and in December, 1869, in company with Commissioner Anderson, and was found to be in good condition.

The hospital is comfortably furnished, and contains all the appliances requisite for the successful treatment of medical and surgical diseases. It has the active and earnest support of its friends, and is believed to be worthy of the bounty of the State.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.

Established by and through the efforts of the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of St. Francis, and incorporated under the general law December 12th, 1866.

The present hospital building was purchased and occupied the past year. It is built of wood, and consists of a main building seventy-six feet long by thirty wide, and a small cottage adjoining for the aged and convalescents. The building is two stories high, contains two moderate sized wards and several small rooms, and will accommodate about fifty inmates. It is warmed by steam, well ventilated, and has arrangements for hot and cold bathing. The location is number one hundred and twenty Columbia street, in the western part of the city.

The institution thus far has been sustained entirely by the sums received from patients, and the contributions of the charitable, but application for State aid was made the past year. The estimated value of its property of all kinds is \$16,000, but there is due upon the real estate and buildings \$13,237.84, and for current expenses \$906.85. The total receipts the past year, of which \$1,679.27 were private gifts, amounted to \$3,902.39, and the disbursements were \$3,851.33.

Patients of both sexes are admitted. The number received since its opening, of whom twenty-nine were treated the past year, is ninety. Of these twenty-eight have been discharged cured, twenty-six improved, five unimproved, fifteen have died, and sixteen remained October 1st. It is stated that many of the inmates were received with incurable diseases, and that several were aged and infirm.

The inspection was made December 13th, at which time there were seventeen patients, five males and twelve females. The institution is under the charge of its founders, and has an attending physician, whose services are rendered gratuitously. It contains all the appliances and comforts necessary for the sick, and is believed to be entitled to share with other hospitals in the distribution of State bounty.

St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.

This institution, a home for the aged and infirm of both sexes, and furnishing also hospital accommodations for the incurably sick and crippled, was established by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Francis, and incorporated under the general law, April 30th, 1867. Its location is number two hundred and thirty-one Pine street, in the eastern part of the city.

The building for the men is a two-story wooden structure, thirty feet square, with a rear extension, eighteen by twenty-two feet on the ground. The one for the women is built of brick, three stories in height, and forty by fifty feet in area. The buildings are plain and substantial, properly warmed and ventilated, and will accommodate seventy-five inmates.

The institution property of all kinds is valued at \$34,769, but it is indebted \$4,358. It is supported mainly by donations from the charitable, and aid from the city and State, but a portion of the inmates pay moderate sums for their board. The entire receipts the

past year were \$11,038.43, and the expenditure amounted to \$10,125.02.

The records show that two hundred persons have been admitted to the asylum since its opening. The number supported the past year was one hundred and one; the average was sixty-eight, and there remained October 1st, sixty-four.

The asylum was visited July 23d, 1868, and July 30th, 1869. At the latter date there were sixty-seven inmates, thirty-one of whom were men and thirty-six women. Nearly all were of advanced age, and the greater portion were hopelessly ill, or disabled. They receive proper medical attendance, and the personal care and attention of the Sisters in charge. The house is plainly but comfortably furnished, and the table well supplied. The institution is believed to be a worthy charity, and entitled to generous support.

St. Francis Hospital, New York,

Established by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in 1865, and incorporated by the Legislature March 22d, 1866. It consists of a department for the sick, and another for the aged and infirm. Its location is between avenues B and C, Fifth street.

The hospital building is a four story brick house, fifty feet square, and will accommodate sixty patients. The building for the aged is situated at the rear of the hospital, and furnishes room for thirty-five inmates. The buildings are old, and not well designed for their present use. An adjoining lot has recently been purchased for \$35,000, of which \$21,334 have been paid, and it is said that a building, adapted to the purposes of the institution, will be erected thereon the present year.

The institution has no permanent income. It is sustained largely by private gifts, but receives moderate aid from the city and State. The estimated value of its real estate, buildings and personal property, is \$67,000. It has a building fund of \$9,000, but is indebted upon the lot recently purchased, \$13,666. The total receipts the past year, of which \$51,166 were donations, amounted to \$64,316 and the entire amount was disbursed in payment upon the real estate, for support, and investments for building purposes.

Patients of both sexes are admitted to the institution. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of large tenement houses, inhabited by the poorer classes, and most of the inmates are supported gratuitously,

the entire sum received for their board the past year being only \$200. The whole number of admissions to the hospital since its opening, is two thousand three hundred and ninety-one. Of these seven hundred and sixty-seven were received the past year, and there remained October 1st, eighty-eight.

The inspection was made June 9th. There were eighty-nine persons present, of whom thirty-eight were men and twenty-one women in the hospital, and fourteen men and sixteen women in the department for the aged.

The institution is under the charge of its founders, who, in addition to nursing the sick, also perform all its domestic work, and prepare dinners daily for about one hundred out-door poor, fed at the hospital. The inmates receive the attention of a physician and surgeon, and are supplied with delicacies suited to their condition. The hospital appears to be managed with great prudence and economy, and it is believed to be a highly useful and well deserving charity.

St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.

Founded and incorporated under the general law, April 3d, 1868.

The hospital building is a three-story brick dwelling-house, in good repair, and furnishes accommodations for twenty-five inmates. An extension at the rear is used for out-door patients. The location is number one hundred and fifty-three Clinton street, in the central part of the city.

The institution thus far has been sustained mainly by private subscriptions, but has recently made application for State aid. Its property of all kinds is valued worth \$14,500, but it is in debt upon the real estate and otherwise, \$13,000.79. The receipts the past year were \$8,304.58, and the expenditures, \$7,863.84.

The management of the hospital is in the hands of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity, under the direction of a medical staff, serving without compensation. Patients are admitted free of charge, unless their means justify, and they desire to make payment of a moderate sum for their maintenance. In the out-door department receptions are held twice in the week, and those applying receive gratuitous advice and treatment.

The number of patients admitted to the institution since its opening, of which seventy-two were received the past year, is ninety. Of these seventy-six have been discharged cured or improved, two have

died, and twelve remained October 1st. The number of out-door patients treated during the year was six hundred and fifty-three.

At the date of inspection (September 20th), there were thirteen patients present, nine of whom were in the surgical and four in the medical wards. The hospital is the only one in the city devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. The results of the inspection were satisfactory, and it is believed that the institution is fairly entitled to share with other hospitals in the State charitable appropriations.

St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.

Organized and incorporated under the general law, September 21st, 1857.

The hospital building, the erection of which was commenced in 1857, and finished in 1864, is a substantial stone edifice, and consists of a center, two lateral and two rear wings. The central structure is four and one-half stories high, and the wings each three stories high. The building presents a front of two hundred and fifty, and flanks of one hundred and twenty feet. The front is sixty-three feet deep, and the lateral wings each fifty feet in width. The entire building contains eighteen large wards, several smaller ones, and sixteen private rooms. It will accommodate eight hundred inmates, exclusive of the offices and apartments for those in charge. It is warmed by steam, lighted by gas, well ventilated, and has convenience for cold and hot bathing. Its location is on West avenue, in the westerly part of the city.

The site contains five acres of excellent land. The grounds are beautifully laid out and planted, and are kept clean and in good order. There is also a farm of one hundred and thirteen acres near the city limits, owned by the institution, most of which is under good cultivation. Upon this cows are kept, furnishing milk for the patients, and most of the fruits, grain and vegetables used in the hospital, are raised.

The institution originated with, and was established solely by and through the efforts of the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity. It is sustained by private donations, by the income derived from paying patients, and aid from the city, county and State. The estimated value of its property of all kinds is \$206,000, but there is a debt of \$10,010 against the real estate, and other indebtedness

amounting to \$19,575.10. The total receipts the past year were \$43,989.23, and the expenditures \$43,879.05.

Patients of both sexes are admitted. Those having the means are required to pay a small sum for their board, but a large proportion of those received are wholly, or in part, beneficiaries. The city and county authorities send a portion of the sick poor to the institution, and make appropriations toward their support, equal to the cost of their maintenance in the county poor-house. The charges for paying patients are adjusted to their means, varying from \$5 to \$10 per week.

The records of the institution show that, since its opening, including one thousand one hundred and fifty-one received the past year, there have been admitted to it (exclusive of soldiers), thirteen thousand one hundred and forty-three patients. Of these, twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-seven have been discharged cured or improved, five hundred and sixty-three have died, and two hundred and eighty one remained October 1st. During the late war two thousand two hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers were admitted, and a few still remain in the institution.

The inspection was made in July, 1868, and again in December, 1869, assisted by Commissioner Anderson. At the latter date there were present two hundred and seventy-four patients, the majority being males. Eighty-six were beneficiaries, ninety-two were from the city and county authorities, twenty-four were emigrants, nineteen discharged sick and disabled soldiers, and fifty-three private paying patients.

The institution is under the charge of its founders, and receives the personal oversight and attention of the superioress, who has occupied the position from its establishment. It has a resident physician and surgeon, a consulting surgeon and an oculist. The beneficiaries are treated by these medical officers without charge, but private patients are allowed to employ such physicians as they choose. The nursing and care of the sick is performed entirely by the Sisters.

The hospital is supplied with the conveniences and comforts necessary for the successful treatment of disease in every form, and it is believed that the inmates receive kind and considerate attention. It is one of the largest institutions of this class in the State, and its management and results have been such as to entitle it to the generous support of the benevolent, and liberal aid from the public.

St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo,

Established and incorporated, in connection with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum in 1852, and opened for patients in 1854.

The hospital occupies a portion of the asylum building (hereinbefore described) and is under the control and management of the officers of that institution. It is supported mainly by charitable donations and aid from the State. Its property is valued at \$16,300, but it is in debt \$4,985.74. The past years receipts were \$8,606.83 and the disbursements \$8,576.83.

Patients without means are admitted to the institution and attended gratuitously, but those able to pay are charged a moderate sum for their maintenance. The number received since its opening, including one hundred and twelve the past year, is one thousand three hundred and seventy.

The inspection was made in July, 1868, assisted by Commissioner James, and again in July, 1869. The hospital has a full medical staff, and contains the conveniences and comforts necessary for its purposes.

St. Peter's Hospital, Brook'lyn.

This institution, for the gratuitous care of the sick and disabled, and aged and infirm of both sexes, was founded by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in 1864, and incorporated by the Legislature in 1866. Its location is on the corner of Hicks and Congress streets, in the western part of the city.

The hospital building is a plain, comfortable, three story brick edifice, one hundred and twenty-five by thirty-five feet on the ground. It is well warmed and ventilated, properly furnished, and supplied with bathing arrangements. It contains seven wards and several small rooms for patients, and accommodates ninety-five inmates.

The property, acquired largely from private sources, is estimated to be worth \$40,000, but the institution is in debt \$6,000. The receipts the past year were \$15,600. Of this amount, \$9,000 were contributions, \$6,000 were from the State, and the residue from the pay of patients. The expenditures, including \$6,140 for indebtedness, were \$18,140.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital since its establishment, of which five hundred and four were treated the past year, is one thousand four hundred and sixty. Of these, one thousand one hundred and eighty-three have been discharged cured, two hundred and four have died, and seventy-three remained October 1st. A large

number of out-door charity patients have also been treated during the same time, and supplied with food, clothing and other necessaries.

The institution was visited in October, 1868, and September, 1869. The number of patients at the time of the last visit was seventy-six. Twenty-six were males and fifty females. Seven were in the surgical and sixty-nine in the medical wards.

The hospital is controlled and managed by its founders, who, in addition to performing all its domestic work, also watch and nurse the sick. The medical services are rendered by attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, and are wholly gratuitous. The institution appears to be judiciously and economically managed, and it is believed that its results have been highly beneficial.

St. Vincent's Hospital, New York,

Organized and incorporated under the general law in 1849, and reincorporated by the Legislature April 13th, 1857. Its location is number one hundred and ninety-five West Eleventh street.

The building is built of brick, and consists of a center and two lateral wings. It is four stories high, and presents a front of one hundred and forty, and a depth of fifty feet. It is heated by steam, thoroughly ventilated, and has ample conveniences for cold and hot baths. It contains seven large and well conditioned wards, three for men and four for women, besides several small rooms for private patients, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates.

The institution has received no public aid until the past year, but has been sustained by charitable contributions and the pay of patients. Its real estate, buildings and personal property is estimated to be worth \$61,047.42. Its cash balance is \$1,411.60, and its investments \$7,758.98. The debt is \$25,793.87. The past years receipts were \$29,388.55, and the disbursements, \$27,796.95.

The hospital receives both sexes, and provides for the treatment of surgical as well as medical disease. Patients with the ability to pay, are charged a moderate sum for their maintenance, but it is stated that of those treated usually over one-fourth are wholly beneficiaries. The whole number admitted to the institution since its establishment is eleven thousand nine hundred and nine. Of these eight hundred and forty-one were under treatment the past year. Four hundred and fifty-one were discharged cured, one hundred and eighty-eight relieved, forty-three unimproved, ninety-nine died, and there remained October 1st, sixty.

The inspection was made September 22d. There were present sixty-four patients, thirty of whom were males and thirty-four females. Twenty-one were under surgical and forty-three medical treatment.

The hospital is controlled and managed by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity, and its affairs appear to be conducted with zeal and fidelity to the sick. It has a resident physician and surgeon, and the patients also receive the unremitting and valuable services of a board of visiting and consulting physicians, without pay. The institution enjoys largely the confidence of its friends, and it is believed to be worthy of the fostering care of the State.

Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.

This institution, for the gratuitous care of the sick, aged, feeble and infirm of both sexes, was organized in 1867, and incorporated under the general law, in 1868.

The hospital building, formerly a private residence, is a plain two story house, built of wood, forty feet in front by thirty-two feet in depth, with a rear extension ; and, besides furnishing offices, and apartments for those in charge, will accommodate sixteen patients. It has recently been repaired and fitted for its present purposes. The location is pleasant and healthy, the grounds are finely laid out and planted, and the place has an air of neatness and comfort.

The institution originated with, and is sustained mainly by the spirited efforts of a few benevolent persons residing in its vicinity, but it shared pro rata the past year in the State charitable appropriations. Its real and personal property is valued at \$5,500. It has also \$2,050 in bonds of the United States, a balance in cash of \$814.05, and is out of debt. The receipts for the year were \$7,195.39, and the expenditures \$6,381.34.

The number of persons admitted to the hospital since its opening is thirty-two. Of these twenty-five were under treatment the past year, and nine remained at its close. At the date of inspection there were eight patients, five of whom were males, and three females.

The institution is under the charge of a superintendent with his wife as matron. The sick receive the services of an attending physician without charge. The hospital is suitably furnished, and fully supplied with the conveniences and comforts necessary for the inmates.

Its management appears to be judicious and wise, and it is believed that the institution is doing an excellent work.

Troy Hospital,

Established in 1849, and incorporated under the general law in March, 1851.

The erection of the present hospital building was commenced in 1868. The plan of the edifice comprises a center building, a right and a left wing. The left wing was finished and occupied in September last, and the walls of the first story of the center and the right wing are up. The building is being constructed of brick, and will be four stories high. The wing completed contains three large public wards and seventeen rooms, for private patients, and the other will have two similar wards, and furnish also kitchen and dining room. The center will be used for offices, apartments for those in charge, and a dispensary. The building presents a front of one hundred and thirty-two feet, the center a depth of forty-six, and the wings each one hundred feet. When finished, it will accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. It is warmed by steam, ventilated in the most approved manner, and has closets and bathing rooms on each floor. The lot contains four acres of land, purchased at a cost of \$18,000. The hospital stands on high ground, on Eighth street, overlooking the city and surrounding country.

The institution is supported by charitable donations, by the pay of patients, and appropriations from the city, county and State treasuries. The estimated value of its property of all kinds is \$73,000. There is \$12,000 due upon the real estate, and a deficit of \$9,342.95 for current and other expenses. The receipts the past year were \$24,042.95.

The hospital receives medical and surgical cases and is open to patients of both sexes. The whole number admitted to it since its establishment is eleven thousand. There were treated the past year four hundred and seventeen, of whom one hundred and sixteen were wholly beneficiaries. During the year, three hundred and forty were discharged cured, twenty-eight died, and forty-nine remained at its close. A dispensary connected with the hospital (alluded to in the subsequent pages of this report) provides for the treatment of out-door patients.

The inspection was made November 20th. There were present forty-seven patients, twenty-eight males and nineteen females. The institution is under the charge of the Roman Catholic Order of Sisters of Charity, whose entire time is devoted to the care of the inmates. It has a large medical staff, who prescribe for the sick and perform surgical operations when necessary, without charge.

The institution, at the time of inspection, was in excellent condition, and is believed to be well managed. The building, so far as completed, is well adapted to its purposes, and when finished, will be one of the finest hospital edifices in the State. The debt embarrasses the institution, but it is anticipated by those in charge that the liberality of its friends, with a continuance of public aid, as heretofore, will soon relieve it, and enable them to complete the building.

Woman's Hospital of the State of New York.

This institution was organized in 1855, and incorporated by the Legislature April 18th, 1857.

The plan of the hospital contemplates four pavilions, with a central structure for the heating apparatus and domestic purposes. The erection of one of these pavilions, with the central building was commenced in 1865, and completed in 1867, but the managers have been prevented by lack of means from proceeding further. The building is a substantial brick structure, containing all the modern improvements, and is well adapted for its purpose. It will accommodate seventy-five patients. Its location is on the corner of Fiftieth street and Fourth avenue, New York.

The site is held under a lease from the city, without charge. The title to the property, acquired by private gifts and moderate aid from the State, is vested in a board of governors. It is valued at \$220,500. The receipts the past year were \$22,634.50, and the current expenses \$22,066.23.

The hospital is devoted exclusively to the surgical treatment of diseases peculiar to women. Its domestic concerns are managed by a board of supervisors composed of ladies, who appoint the matron, nurses and other female attendants. It is open to patients from all parts of the State, and has a free ward for those without means. The price for paying patients is adjusted to their pecuniary circumstances and the accommodations furnished. This varies from \$6.00 to \$15.00 per week.

The resident medical staff consists of a surgeon in chief, and four assistant medical officers. There are also boards of attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, whose services are rendered without compensation.

During the past year two hundred and thirty-six patients were admitted to the hospital. Of these one hundred and fifty-one were discharged cured, thirteen improved, and four incurable; two were

removed before treatment, six died, and sixty remained at the close. The number of out-door patients, assisted during the year, was one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

The institution was visited in company with Commissioner Dwight, and the results of the inspection were highly satisfactory.

The hospital is in the hands of earnest faithful officers, and its affairs are managed with great fidelity and prudence. A large proportion of the patients admitted, are of a class that would receive but little or no benefit from treatment in private practice. The workings of the institution fully attest its utility and worth, and entitles it to the confidence of the public and the bounty of the State.

3. DISPENSARIES.

These institutions, designed to aid the sick poor, are located exclusively in the cities, and many of them in connection with hospitals. They are accessible to the poor at stated hours each day, and all applicants for relief are examined by the attending physicians and surgeons, and given advice and treatment, with medicine, when needed, free of charge. The medical officers also daily visit and prescribe gratuitously for large numbers of the poor at their homes, too ill, or otherwise unable to present themselves at the dispensaries, and vaccinate, without pay, all those making application. The institutions are sustained more largely by individual effort than any other class of public charities. The legislative appropriations to them are made in specific sums annually, and in New York and Brooklyn they also receive aid from the city governments; but the amount derived from these sources is quite small compared with their expenditures, and beneficial results. A brief description of these several institutions will be found in the subsequent pages of this report, and their statistics and financial condition are shown by the tables, numbered xxvi to xxx inclusive, hereto annexed.

Albany City Dispensary.

This institution was established and incorporated under the general law, May 23d 1868.

The building occupied is a hired tenement, in good repair, but not well adapted to its present use. Its location is number seven Plain street, in the southerly part of the city.

The receipts the past year, including \$500 from the State treasury,

were \$1,288.75. This amount was disbursed for medicines, surgical instruments and books, and for rent and incidental expenses.

The institution is under the charge of a resident physician. It has also a board of attending physicians, one or more of whom may be consulted daily, without charge. Ordinary surgical cases are received and treated two days in the week, but injuries resulting from accidents, or otherwise, are attended to at all times.

During the past year seven hundred and forty-three persons were assisted at the dispensary. The number of visits made by the resident and attending physicians was, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five; and the number of prescriptions put up, five thousand two hundred and sixty-nine. It is stated that a great variety of diseases were treated, and that several important surgical operations were performed.

The managers of the institution design to secure for its purposes, by purchase or otherwise, a more suitable and centrally located building at as early day as practical, and increase the number of its departments, including dentistry, and the facilities for a more thorough examination and treatment of diseases of the eyes, ears, and lungs.

The results of the inspection were fully satisfactory.

Albany Hospital Dispensary.

Established as a department of the Albany Hospital in 1868.

The dispensary occupies rooms on the ground floor of the hospital building (hereinbefore described), and has all the appliances and conveniences requisite for its purposes. Connected with it are five physicians, one or more of whom attend daily, and, when necessary, also visit and prescribe for the sick at their homes. The number assisted since its opening is about one thousand.

It is supported by private gifts and grants from the State. The labors of the attending and visiting physicians are wholly gratuitous, and medicines are furnished to the poor, upon application, without charge. The institution is a well conducted medical charity, and a valuable auxiliary to the hospital.

Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, and Tompkins Square Branch, New York.

This dispensary was founded in 1855, and incorporated under the general law in 1862. The branch was established in 1863.

The institution for several years was sustained entirely by individual effort ; but it now receives both municipal and State aid. It owns no real estate, but occupies rented tenements. The personal property is valued at \$843. It is out of debt, and has a balance of \$639.45 in cash. The past year's receipts were \$5,815, and the expenditures \$5,175.55.

The dispensary is open six, and its branch, two hours daily. Each has its resident physician, and boards of assistant and visiting physicians and surgeons, serving without compensation. The number of persons treated during the past year was twenty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine, and the number of prescriptions dispensed, fifty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five. Seven thousand nine hundred and eighty visits were made to out-door patients.

The inspection was made in October. A large number of patients were present who were receiving prompt and earnest attention from the medical staff. The institution is fully supplied with medicines and surgical appliances, and its affairs appear to be judiciously managed.

Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

This institution is located on Flatbush avenue, near Nevins street, in the central part of the city. It was visited September 18th, but in the absence of the attending physician but little could be learned as to its affairs or the extent of its operations. No report has been furnished. It has heretofore received moderate State aid, but the last Legislature failed to make any appropriation.

Brooklyn City Dispensary.

Established by and through the efforts of a few benevolent persons in 1846, and incorporated under the general law in 1850.

The building in use was purchased in 1864. It is a commodious four story brick dwelling, and well adapted to its present use. Its location is number seven Tillary street, near the central part of the city.

The institution is sustained by charitable contributions, by aid from the city and State, and the interest on its investments. The estimated value of its real and personal property is \$7,000. It has also \$7,100 in securities, a cash balance of \$979.51, and is out of debt. It received from all sources the past year \$2,767.75, and disbursed, for current expenses, \$1,788.24.

The dispensary is open daily, and is free to the poor. Connected with it is an eye and ear department, in which patients are provided with beds after operations, or when special care is required. This department is furnished with all the necessary appliances and recent improvements requisite for its purposes, and the needy applying for aid, receive the benefit of the most thorough and advanced treatment.

The books show that about one hundred and sixteen thousand persons have been aided by the dispensary, since its opening. The number of patients treated the past year was six thousand three hundred and forty, and eleven thousand four hundred prescriptions were made.

The institution was visited October 18th. The medical staff is composed of a board of attending physicians and surgeons, whose services are wholly gratuitous. Its affairs appear to be managed intelligently and in order, and it is believed to be a worthy and well deserving public charity.

Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.

Organized in 1866, and incorporated by the Legislature May 10th, 1869. It occupies the building number two hundred and thirty-six Myrtle avenue.

The institution thus far has been sustained by private contributions, but the last Legislature appropriated to it \$500. The past year's receipts were \$991.65.

It is under the charge of a house physician, and has the gratuitous services of an attending and visiting medical staff. The number of beneficiaries treated the past year was four thousand five hundred and thirty. The number of visits made was one hundred and fifty-one and six thousand five hundred and fifty prescriptions were dispensed. The institution at the time of inspection was in good condition, and its affairs seemed to be well conducted.

Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary.

Established and incorporated under the general law, December 24th, 1852.

The building, purchased by private subscriptions, is a three story brick edifice, valued at \$12,000. Its location is number one hundred and eighty-six, Atlantic street, in a densely populated part of the city.

The institution has no resources other than the sums received from

the city and State, and charitable donations. Its receipts the past year were \$1,177.13. The real estate is free from incumbrances, but there is a deficit of \$138.31 for current expenses.

The dispensary is under the charge of a medical director, and receives patients two hours each day. It has departments for surgery dentistry and the various classes of disease, each of which are conducted gratuitously by a staff of attending physicians and surgeons, who also visit and prescribe for out-door patients.

Since its establishment the institution has assisted over fifty thousand persons. Of these, ten thousand two hundred and sixty were aided the past year, and twenty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven prescriptions were dispensed.

The inspection was made October 13th. The building is in good repair and fully adapted for its purposes. The institution seems to be well managed, and is deemed worthy of public support.

Buffalo City Dispensary.

Founded and incorporated under the general law in February 1859.

The institution gives medical and surgical aid to the poor of the city, principally at their homes. It has an attending physician in each ward, aided in his labors by consulting physicians and surgeons, upon whose orders medicines when required are dispensed by an appointed apothecary, without charge.

It is sustained by voluntary contributions, by the gratuitous services of its medical staff, and moderate aid from the State. It has \$1,000 invested, and \$853.30 in cash, but is in debt for medicines \$309.99. The past year's receipts were \$1,283.30, and the disbursements, \$430.00. Twelve hundred persons were aided during the year.

The dispensary numbers among its managers a large number of benevolent individuals, including many leading and eminent physicians, and it is believed to be doing a good work.

Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary.

Established and incorporated under the general law, in 1867. It occupies rented apartments at number two hundred and sixty, Main street, near the central part of the city.

The institution heretofore has been supported by private subscriptions and the voluntary services of a board of attending and visiting physicians; but the last Legislature appropriated to it \$500.

It is open two hours each day, and is free to the poor. The whole number assisted, of whom one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three were aided the past year, is three thousand one hundred and sixty-five. The expenditures for the year were \$292.56.

The inspection was made July 30th. The institution was found in good condition, and it would seem to be fairly entitled to share in the public bounty.

Demilt Dispensary, New York.

This institution was founded by and through the efforts of an association of benevolent persons, and incorporated under the general law in March, 1851. Its location is on the northwest corner of Second avenue and East Thirty-third street.

The building, erected in 1852, is a plain three story brick edifice, forty-two by ninety-two feet on the ground. The first story only is occupied by the dispensary. The two upper stories (temporarily leased) are arranged with a view to their employment for hospital purposes, should the exigencies of the locality at any time demand. The building is well constructed, and contains all the appliances and conveniences necessary for its present use.

The property of the institution, real and personal, is estimated to be worth \$60,000. It has a small cash balance and is out of debt. The past year's receipts were \$10,032.29, and the disbursements \$9,584.51.

It is under the charge of a house physician, and has well organized boards of attending physicians and surgeons. The former is on duty from seven to ten hours each day, and the latter during the hours specified for their respective departments. A board of visiting physicians answers all calls left at the dispensary. The services of the managers and attending physicians and surgeons are entirely gratuitous, and medicines, in all cases, are dispensed by the apothecary without charge.

The records of the institution show that since its opening four hundred and six thousand two hundred and eighty persons have received its aid, of whom seventy-nine thousand six hundred and forty-four were visited at their homes. The number of prescriptions put up during the time is seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight.

There were treated the past year, twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four. Of these, twenty-two thousand and eighty-

nine were dispensary and five thousand three hundred and thirty-five home patients. The number of prescriptions made during the year was sixty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the number of persons vaccinated, one thousand six hundred and thirty-one.

The institution was visited June 3d, and the reception and treatment of patients witnessed. There were present during the time nearly two hundred, and all received the careful attention of the medical staff. Many of the physicians have been identified with the dispensary for a long period, and several from its organization. The institution is intelligently and economically managed, and its usefulness and importance are fully assured.

Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital.

Organized and incorporated by the Legislature, in connection with the Hospital, March 6th, 1858.

The dispensary (hereinbefore alluded to) is open daily. It has a medical and a surgical department, and a department for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. The number of persons receiving its aid the past year was seven thousand and twenty-one. The attending physicians and surgeons serve gratuitously, and medicines are furnished to the poor without charge.

The institution is under the control of the regents of the hospital. The State appropriation the past year was \$500. Its finances are in a satisfactory condition, and it is a well-ordered and highly useful medical charity.

Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

Incorporated by the Legislature, in connection with the college and hospital, April 14th, 1863, and opened for patients in 1867.

The dispensary is situated in the college building (hereinbefore described), and has for its object the treatment of all diseases peculiar to women and children. Provision is also made for their treatment at home, when unable to come to the institution.

The whole number aided the past year was two thousand five hundred and seventy-five. Of these, one thousand one hundred and ninety were dispensary patients, and one thousand three hundred and eighty-five were visited at their residences. The number of prescriptions made during the year was eight thousand. The medical

services are gratuitously performed by female physicians, and medicines are dispensed to the poor without charge.

The results of the examination were satisfactory. The institution appears to be well managed, and, it is believed, affords great relief.

Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.

Organized with the hospital in 1849, for the gratuitous treatment of out-door sick and disabled poor.

The number admitted the past year was three hundred and eighty. The medical services are the volunteer offerings of physicians of the city. The sisters in charge visit the sick at their homes, when unable to come to the dispensary, and supply them with medicines and delicacies. A large amount of relief is thus given.

The institution received \$1,000 from the State treasury last year, and had a balance of \$150, October 1st. When visited it was found in good condition, and is believed to be doing an excellent work.

Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.

Organized and opened for patients in 1866, and incorporated under the general law in February, 1869. Its location is number two hundred and twenty-three, East Twenty-sixth street.

The building, purchased of the city, is a two story brick edifice, estimated to be worth \$15,000. The institution has personal property valued at \$2,500 and a balance of \$2,009.67 in cash, but is in debt upon the real estate \$14,500. It received the past year \$5,560 and disbursed \$3,550.33. Included in the receipts were \$3,000 private gifts, \$1,000 from the city, and \$1,000 from the State; and embraced in the expenditures were \$2,666.97 for indebtedness, real and personal, and \$422.46 for medicines, surgical appliances and books.

The institution is open daily. Its medical services are gratuitously performed by a staff of attending and visiting physicians and surgeons, and medicines are dispersed to the poor free. Since its organization it has aided seventeen thousand two hundred and thirty-eight persons. The number treated the past year was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. Of these, one thousand two hundred and fifteen were dispensary patients, and six hundred and twenty-three were visited at their residences.

The inspection was made December 16th. The building is in good repair, and well suited for its purposes. The dispensary is situated in a populous portion of the city, and a large proportion of

those seeking its aid are of the poorest class, mostly occupants of tenement houses. The institution has the earnest support of its friends, and its affairs appear to be judiciously managed.

Eastern Dispensary, New York.

This institution was established and incorporated by the Legislature, April 25th, 1832. It occupies the second floor of the Essex market building, number fifty-seven Essex street, corner of Grand.

It is sustained by charitable donations, by the interest on its investments, and aid from the State and city governments. The appraised value of its personal property is \$2,500. It has \$18,500 in bonds of the United States, other securities amounting to \$2,000, and is out of debt. The receipts the past year were \$5,272.35, and the disbursements, chiefly for current expenses, \$5,112.56.

The dispensary is open daily, and furnishes gratuitous medical and surgical aid to the destitute sick of the eastern portion of the city. It also gives special attention to vaccination, which is freely performed upon all who apply for it, without respect to their station or pecuniary circumstances. Those able to pay for this service are invited to, and it is stated, generally do contribute to the funds of the institution.

Since its opening, it has aided seven hundred and sixty-four thousand persons, at an average cost of fifteen cents each. The number treated the past year was twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six. Of these twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-four were dispensary patients, and four thousand one hundred and fifty-two were visited at their dwellings. The number vaccinated during the year was five thousand and seventy-one, and the number of prescriptions made, forty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.

The institution was visited June 4th, and its operations observed in the reception and treatment of a large number of patients. The medical staff consists of a house physician and full boards of visiting and attending physicians and surgeons, the latter serving without pay. It is a well ordered and finely managed medical charity, worthy the gifts of the benevolent and the aid it receives from the State.

Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.

Organized and incorporated under the general law, March 19th, 1867. It occupies a leased room in the second story of the building, situated at the junction of Gates and Fulton avenues.

From its organization, the institution has been supported by private contributions, but it has applied for State aid. The past year's receipts were \$713.44, and the expenses, \$905.97.

The dispensary is open daily, and has the volunteer services of a full medical and surgical staff. The whole number of persons aided by it is five thousand and forty-two. Of these, one thousand and eight hundred were treated the past year, and three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine prescriptions were furnished without charge.

The inspection was made September 15th. The institution is much in need of pecuniary aid, and it would seem to be fairly entitled to share in the distribution of State bounty.

German Dispensary, New York.

Established in 1858, and located at number eight, Third street.

The building, held under lease, is a three story brick dwelling, adapted to its present use. The third story furnishes hospital accommodation for cases retained after operations.

The institution received the past year, of which \$600 were from the State, \$2,633, and its expenses were \$7,707.24. The number of persons aided during the year was fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

The dispensary is open daily. Its medical services are performed gratuitously by a staff of attending physicians and surgeons. When visited it was in good condition, and it is believed to be well managed, and attended with highly beneficial results.

Harlem Dispensary.

Founded in 1868, and incorporated under the general law February 24th, 1869. It occupies a rented building on Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The receipts of the institution the past year, including \$418.05 donations, were \$1,023.03, and the disbursements, \$821.91. The number of persons aided since its organization is one thousand one hundred and forty. Of these, eight hundred were treated last year, and one thousand and twenty-six prescriptions were dispensed.

The dispensary is open daily, and is free to the sick and disabled poor. Its medical services are the volunteer offerings of a board of attending and visiting physicians and surgeons. The last Legislature

appropriated to it \$1,000. At the time of inspection it was in good condition, and it is believed to be a well deserving public charity.

Hoffman Dispensary.

This dispensary has heretofore received aid from the State, but the last Legislature failed to make any appropriation to it. No opportunity has offered for its inspection, nor has any report been furnished.

Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.

Established in 1860, and incorporated under the general law, in December, 1865. It is situated in the college building, hereinbefore described.

Its income is derived from the college fund and State appropriations. The receipts the past year were \$750, and the expenses \$1,875.

The dispensary is open to the sick three hours each day, and has the gratuitous services of a full medical staff. It aids with advice and medicine about ten thousand persons annually. The number treated the past year, of whom seven hundred and thirty were visited at their residences, was eleven thousand, one hundred and eighty.

The institution was visited June 8th, and its affairs found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Infirmiry (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry.

The last Legislature appropriated to this institution \$1,000 from the city treasury, but it received no aid from the State the past year. No report has been furnished, nor has opportunity offered to visit it.

Manhattanville Dispensary.

Organized and incorporated under the general law in May, 1862.

The dispensary at present occupies rented apartments. It has recently purchased two lots on Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first street, at a cost of \$3,000, on which, it is stated, a building will soon be erected.

It is supported by private subscriptions and aid from the city and State. The medical services are wholly gratuitous, and medicines are furnished to the poor without charge.

The past year's receipts were \$918.05, and the expenditures \$821.91. The number of persons aided during the year was eight hundred.

Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.

Established in 1868, and incorporated under the general law in January, 1869. It occupies, under a lease, the first floor of the building number fifty-four Bleecker street, corner of Mulberry.

Since its organization the dispensary has received in private subscriptions \$385.03, and its expenses have amounted to \$772.74. The number of persons aided during the time is four thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

It is open five hours each day and is free to the poor. When visited it was in good condition and appeared to be well managed. The labors of the medical staff are entirely gratuitous.

The last Legislature appropriated to the institution \$1,000 from the city treasury. Application has been made for aid from the State, and it would seem to be fairly entitled to share in its bounty.

New York Dispensary.

This dispensary, the oldest of this class of medical charities in the State, was established in 1790, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 8th, 1795. Its location is number one hundred and thirty-seven Centre street, corner of White.

The present building was completed the past year. It is built of brick, four stories high (the first story front being iron), and is fifty-four by ninety feet on the ground. The dispensary occupies the entire second story, the residue being leased. The building is well planned and constructed, and has all the conveniences necessary for its purposes.

The institution is supported largely by private contributions. It receives aid, however, from the city and State governments, but none from the latter the past year. The estimated value of its real estate and building is \$92,000, and its personal property is appraised at \$1,500. It has also \$1,600 in securities, but is in debt \$23,000. The past year's receipts, including \$55,958.69 previously pledged for building purposes, were \$80,122.95. The expenditures, embracing \$70,608.99 for construction and repairs, amounted to \$80,373.71.

The dispensary is open at all hours of the day, and furnishes gratuitous medical and surgical aid to the sick poor of every class. It is under the charge of a house physician, aided by an assistant, and has full boards of visiting, attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, the latter serving without compensation. There is a complete

classification of diseases, with a special hour for their treatment; and the attending physicians are each assigned to the charge of their respective departments.

The institution assists annually from twenty-five to forty thousand persons. It aided the past year twenty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen, of whom five thousand three hundred and twenty-two were treated at their residences, and twenty-four thousand and ninety-five at the dispensary. In the latter were included one thousand three hundred and fifty-three cases of vaccination, and two thousand one hundred and sixty-one of dental surgery. The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year was seventy-four thousand and sixty-eight.

The inspection was made June 4th. The institution is controlled by competent, faithful officers, and its affairs are managed economically and in order. Its location renders it readily accessible to the poor; and included in its beneficiaries are large numbers of emigrants and temporary residents of the city. Its expenses are greater and its operations probably more extended than that of any other similar charity in the State, and the results attained have been satisfactory and highly beneficial.

New York Homœopathic Dispensary.

Established and incorporated under the general law in June, 1860. It occupies, under a lease, the first floor of the three story brick building, number one hundred and nine, West Twenty-fourth street.

The institution has no permanent income, but depends upon charitable contributions and the annual State and city appropriations. It received the past year, \$4,474.40, and disbursed \$3,295.80.

It is under the charge of a resident physician, assisted gratuitously by nine attending and consulting physicians and surgeons. It is open daily, and is free to the poor of all classes and conditions. Since its organization it has assisted seventy-nine thousand one hundred and twenty persons. The number aided the past year was ten thousand three hundred and sixty-nine. Of these, one thousand one hundred and seven were visited at their residences. The whole number of prescriptions dispensed during the year was thirty thousand.

The institution was visited June 5th. It is eligibly located, and well managed, but a more suitable building is needed for its purposes.

New York Infirmary Dispensary.

Organized in 1853, as an out-door department of the New York Infirmary, for women and children. It is situated in the basement of the infirmary building, hereinbefore described.

The dispensary is sustained by private contributions and small yearly appropriations from the city and State treasuries. It is open at regular hours each day to women and children sick, and all who apply are given advice and furnished with medicine without charge. The practice is conducted exclusively by female physicians, who also daily visit and prescribe gratuitously for large numbers, too ill to leave their homes.

The whole number assisted by the institution since its organization is sixty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three. Of these six thousand and twenty-nine were aided the past year. Four thousand and nine were women, and two thousand and twenty children.

The inspection was made October 20th. The institution supplies a much needed want in this class of medical charities, and the results attained have been satisfactory and largely beneficial.

Northern Dispensary, New York.

This institution was established in 1827, and incorporated by the Legislature November 28th, 1828.

The building is a three story brick edifice, in good repair and well suited for its purposes. Its location is on the corner of Waverly Place and Christopher street, in one of the most densely populated districts of the city.

Its income is derived largely from private gifts and the interest on its vested fund ; but it shares moderately in the bounty of the city and State. The real and personal property is estimated to be worth \$12,000. It has also \$19,000 in bonds of the United States, a balance of \$1,347.89 in cash, and is nearly out of debt. The receipts the past year were \$5,752.26 and the disbursements \$4,404.37.

The dispensary is open daily, and responds to all calls for aid from the destitute sick. It is under the charge of a house physician, and has large and well organized boards of attending, consulting and visiting physicians and surgeons. The house and visiting physicians devoting most of their time to the duties of their positions, are moderately paid ; but the other medical officers, as well as the trustees, serve without compensation.

The register of the institution shows that since its organization, it has assisted five hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy persons, at a total cost of \$120,690, equivalent to about twenty-three cents each. The number aided the past year was nineteen thousand four hundred and fourteen. The apothecary dispensed during the year twenty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six prescriptions, and large numbers were also gratuitously vaccinated.

The dispensary was visited June 5th, and the reception and treatment of a large number of sick witnessed. It was among the first to classify its patients and place them under the charge of physicians educated in their specialties. The institution is a well ordered and finely conducted medical charity, receiving the earnest and hearty support of its friends, and is deserving well of the public.

North-eastern Dispensary, New York.

Established and incorporated by the Legislature February 18th, 1862. It occupies, free of rent, the two story brick building owned by the city, number two hundred and twenty-two East Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.

The institution has no permanent income beyond the interest derived from an investment of \$2,200, but is supported by private charitable subscriptions, and moderate appropriations by the State and city governments. The receipts the past year were \$2,040.13, and the expenditures, \$1,957.05.

It is under the charge of a house physician, and is open daily. It has the gratuitous services of a large medical staff, and gives surgical and medical advice with medicine when required, free of charge, to all destitute sick applying for relief.

The whole number aided since its establishment is forty-seven thousand and seventy-eight. Of these, ten thousand one hundred and twenty-four were assisted the past year, eight thousand three hundred and sixty-three of whom were treated at the dispensary, and one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one at their residences. The number of prescriptions given out during the year was thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-nine.

The inspection was made June 3d. The institution is under the control of capable and active officers, and its affairs seem to be judiciously managed; but a larger and more suitable building is urgently needed for its purposes.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Northeastern Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.

Organized and incorporated under the general law, November 30th, 1868, and went into operation in February, 1869. It occupies under a lease the first floor of the three story building number three hundred and seven, East Fifty-fifth street, between First and Second avenues.

The dispensary is open daily five hours. Its medical services are gratuitously performed by a board of attending physicians and surgeons, aided by a board of consulting medical officers. Thus far it has been sustained by the beneficence of its friends, but the last Legislature appropriated to it \$500 from the city treasury; and application has also been made for assistance from the State government. The number of patients treated since its opening is five hundred and thirty-four.

The inspection was made June 8th. The institution is eligibly situated, in a district containing large numbers of the poorer class of inhabitants, to whom its benefactions are exclusively extended. It is well supplied with medicines and appliances for the treatment of disease, and is believed to be properly and judiciously managed.

Northwestern Dispensary, New York.

Established and incorporated under the general law, July 7th, 1852.

The building now in use, and erected at a cost of \$82,500, was completed in November last. It is a three story brick edifice, well and substantially built with modern improvements, and admirably adapted for its purposes. It is situated on the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue.

The property of the institution has been acquired largely by private gifts. It received last year \$1,000 from the city government, but no aid from the State. It has heretofore, however, shared in its bounties. The real estate is encumbered with a debt of \$30,000, and it is otherwise indebted \$12,500. It received the past year, exclusive of the amount for building purposes, \$2,115.08, and expended \$3,400.

The dispensary is open daily, and is free to the sick poor. Its medical staff consists of boards of visiting, attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, a home physician and an apothecary. The home and visiting physicians, and apothecary are compensated for their services, but the labors of the others are wholly gratuitous. Its benefits are extended to from ten to fifteen thousand persons

annually. The number assisted the past year was ten thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

The institution was visited June 3d. It is controlled by efficient officers and managed with great prudence and fidelity. A thorough and complete classification is established in the treatment of diseases, and the physicians in charge of the several departments are well educated in their specialties. The institution was found in excellent condition, and is a well deserving and highly valuable medical charity.

Orthopædic Dispensary, New York.

There were appropriated to this dispensary, by the last Legislature, \$1,000 from the city treasury, but no aid was granted by the State. No opportunity has offered for its inspection, nor has any report of its condition been received.

Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary.

Organized in 1866, and incorporated under the general law in 1867. It occupies rented rooms at number ten, South Bridge street.

The institution is sustained by private contributions, and aid from the State. Its receipts the past year, were \$725.22, and its expenses \$1,066.29.

It is under the charge of a house physician, and is entirely free to the poor. The whole number of persons aided by it since its opening is three thousand four hundred and fifty. Of these one thousand and ninety-six were assisted the past year.

No inspection of the institution has been made, but it is reported to be doing a good work.

Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York.

This dispensary received the past year from all sources, \$668, and expended \$289.45. The number of patients treated during the year was nine hundred and fourteen. The last Legislature appropriated to it \$300.

These facts are furnished by the report of the institution, opportunity to visit which has not as yet offered.

Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.

Established and incorporated under the general law, June 1st, 1868. It occupies rented apartments in the building, number four hundred and thirty-three, West Thirty-seventh street.

The last Legislature appropriated to the institution \$1,000 in the city tax levy, and \$600 from the State treasury. The receipts for the year were \$2,686, and the expenditures \$2,403.61. The number of persons aided were four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six.

The inspection was made June 5th. The dispensary is open daily and is free to the poor. It is under the charge of a house physician, aided by the gratuitous services of a board of attending physicians and surgeons, and its affairs appear to be properly managed.

Williamsburgh Dispensary.

Founded and incorporated under the general law, in April, 1857. It occupies, under a lease from the city, the three story brick building, number one hundred and thirty-one Fourth street, Brooklyn, eastern division.

The institution is sustained largely by private subscriptions, but is aided by the State and city governments. The total receipts the past year were \$1,808.59.

The medical services are gratuitously performed by boards of attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, and a resident apothecary dispenses medicines to the poor without charge. It thus aids from four to eight thousand persons annually. The number assisted the past year was seven thousand, three hundred and twenty-four.

When inspected (September 20th), the institution was in good condition. Its affairs are controlled by an efficient board of trustees, and appear to be well and prudently managed.

Yorkville Dispensary.

Established and incorporated under the general law in March, 1867. It is situated in a small rented building on Third avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

From its organization it has been sustained by private gifts, with moderate aid from the city; but the last Legislature appropriated to it \$1,000 from the State treasury. It received the past year \$2,000, and expended \$1,900. The number of persons aided during the year was one thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

The institution was visited June 4th. It is open two hours each day, and is free to the poor. The medical services are performed by attending physicians without charge. Its operations have been

restricted for lack of means, but it is believed that its labors have been attended with good results.

4. CHARITY WEEK-DAY SCHOOLS.

These institutions, situated principally in the cities and large towns, are under the control and management of benevolent and religious associations. They are sustained largely by private contributions, but nearly all of them receive municipal aid, and for the past two years they have also been assisted by the State government. The last Legislature (chapter 857, Laws of 1869) appropriated \$50,000 to them, to be divided *pro rata*, according to the number of scholars instructed.

During the past year, I have visited and inspected most of these schools. They are generally taught by competent and thoroughly qualified teachers, and in the main are well conducted. Many of them are connected with, and managed by the officers of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and these have been so fully described in the preceding pages of this report, that no further allusion to them here is deemed necessary.

The table numbered xxxi, hereto annexed, shows the name and location of these several schools, and the distribution of the State appropriation.

CONCLUSION.

I have, gentlemen, finished the work assigned to me for the year, and you have the results of my labors in this report.

The interest in public charities is increasing, not only in our State, but in other States; and, as these institutions multiply, the necessity and importance of a more thorough supervision and intimate knowledge of their management and affairs, is generally admitted.

The first action having this object in view was taken by Massachusetts, in 1863, and resulted in the establishment of a State board of inspection. This was followed by similar action on the part of our State, and by Ohio in 1867; and by Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Illinois in 1868. During the past year Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and other States have taken the initiatory steps in the same direction, and the correspondence held with officers and citizens of those States charged with investigating the subject, leads me to believe that similar boards will soon be organized in many of them.

In the British North American Provinces, by a recent act of Par-

liament, provision has been made for annual examinations of the asylums, prisons, reformatories and other public institutions of the Dominion government; and a rigid system of inspection, with full powers to correct irregularities, is now being there maintained.

An increasing interest is everywhere shown in reference to pauperism and crime, disease, insanity and other infirmities. The facts elicited by inquiries and investigations as to their causes, and the remedies applicable, are being widely diffused through the agencies of these boards, by the public press, and the various social science and other organizations of the country.

As a result of these inquiries and investigations, important changes and improvements have recently been made in the management and discipline of prisons and reformatories; a more extended and better regulated system of relief for the sick, poor and friendless of every description is being inaugurated; increased facilities are offered for the education, culture and proper training of the blind, deaf and dumb, and feeble minded; and additional provision is being made for the insane, a large proportion of whom have, heretofore, been nearly everywhere neglected. The general interest thus shown by the public in the discussion of questions coming within the sphere of your operations, is an encouraging feature in the workings of your board, and would seem to warrant the hope of important results following its labors.

In conclusion, gentlemen, accept my grateful acknowledgments for the confidence and interest you have shown upon all occasions in my labors, and for your active and earnest support in the prosecution of my official duties.

Dated, ALBANY, *January 10th*, 1870.

CHARLES S. HOYT,
Secretary.

APPENDIX
TO THE
SECRETARY'S REPORT,
CONTAINING
STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES,
IN
THREE PARTS.

PART FIRST.—RELATING TO THE INSANE.

TABLE I.—*Showing the number of insane persons held in custody, in the various institutions of the State, at the close of the year ending November 30th, 1869, and compared with that of 1868.*

	November 30th, 1868.	November 30th, 1869.	Remarks.
In the State institutions	680	771	Increase due mainly to the opening of the Willard Asylum at Ovid.
city asylums and alms-houses	1,588	1,795	Increase chiefly in New York city.
county and town poor-houses	1,528	1,463	
incorporated asylums	350	370	From reports and estimates.
private unincorporated asylums	200	200	Estimated.
Total	4,346	4,599	

PART SECOND.—LOCAL CHARITIES.

A.—COUNTY AND TOWN POOR HOUSES.

TABLE II.—*Whole number of persons supported or relieved, and changes in the poor-houses during the year ending November 30th, 1869.*

COUNTIES.	Number in the poor-houses . December 1, 1868.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany	513	822	20	1,354	1,354
Allegany	88	113	1	201	83	284
Broome	84	191	7	282	1,463	1,744
Cattaraugus	63	56	1	119	156	275
Cayuga	136	212	1	349	2,618	2,967
Chautauqua	182	148	4	334	3,549	3,883
Chemung	52	121	4	177	177
Chenango	90	60	1	151	358	509
Clinton	83	90	2	175	1,744	1,919
Columbia	145	390	3	538	14	553
Cortland	92	53	2	147	213	360
Delaware	56	58	1	115	225	340
Dutchess	134	117	1	252	136	383
Erie	632	1,498	34	2,159	38,453	40,613
Essex	121	48	2	171	515	686
Franklin	77	24	2	108	469	563
Fulton	51	48	99	151	250
Genesee	90	76	3	169	772	941
Greene	137	156	4	297	563	860
Hamilton	7	13	13
Herkimer	138	112	6	255	2,868	3,113
Jefferson	213	191	12	416	1,494	1,860
Lewis	55	43	4	108	93	195
Livingston	125	234	5	364	364
Madison	101	257	3	361	361
Monroe	300	727	20	1,047	2,827	3,874
Montgomery	60	70	130	1,360	1,490
Niagara	140	390	7	537	6,825	7,362
Oneida	254	602	3	869	6,120	6,979
Onondaga	180	373	7	560	3,771	4,331
Ontario	115	107	4	226	909	1,135
Orange	165	231	10	406	406
Orleans	98	165	1	264	618	877
Oswego	76	79	6	161	3,250	3,411
Otsego	114	117	3	234	195	429
Putnam	44	189	7	240	390	630
Queens	95	268	2	363	253	616
Rensselaer*
Richmond	92	104	4	200	1,189	1,539
Rockland	51	133	2	191	280	471
Saratoga	109	265	3	377	17	394
Schenectady	64	222	1	287	761	1,048
Schoharie	76	47	3	126	145	271
Schuyler	223	223
Seneca	87	116	203	1,663	1,866
St. Lawrence	98	93	191	2,733	2,924
Steuben	93	119	6	218	1,836	2,054
Suffolk	405	405
Sullivan	79	95	2	176	220	396
Tioga	60	123	2	185	904	1,089
Tompkins	50	75	2	127	127
Ulster	133	243	11	387	2,017	2,404
Warren	34	44	1	79	79
Washington	123	171	5	299	301	600
Wayne	94	365	1	460	89	549
Westchester	264	1,067	13	1,349	48	1,397
Wyoming	58	36	1	95	158	253
Yates	63	145	4	212	212
Total	6,745	12,099	258	19,103	95,297	114,899

* No report furnished.

TABLE II.—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	Dis- charged.	Bound out.	Abscond- ed.	Died.	REMAINING DECEMBER 1ST, 1869.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany.....	691	7	76	320	260	580
Allegany.....	112	3	36	50	86
Broome.....	172	3	62	45	107
Cattaraugus.....	42	4	7	4	35	27	62
Cayuga.....	211	5	8	56	69	125
Chautauqua.....	109	22	19	109	75	184
Chemung.....	116	1	7	30	23	53
Chenango.....	40	1	12	12	43	43	86
Clinton.....	83	8	9	45	36	81
Columbia.....	340	1	40	21	72	64	136
Cortland.....	51	2	5	7	37	45	82
Delaware.....	40	2	3	7	39	24	63
Dutchess.....	109	1	2	24	57	59	116
Erie.....	1,217	100	225	100	308	209	517
Essex.....	64	1	6	45	55	100
Franklin.....	34	1	6	6	24	32	56
Fulton.....	43	2	3	32	19	51
Genesee.....	73	1	11	47	37	84
Greene.....	148	2	8	16	73	50	123
Hamilton.....
Herkimer.....	123	1	16	60	55	115
Jefferson.....	186	1	4	21	114	90	204
Lewis.....	53	6	18	25	43
Livingston.....	219	12	1	7	76	49	125
Madison.....	211	4	3	12	69	56	125
Monroe.....	697	23	109	216	325
Montgomery.....	66	31	33	64
Niagara.....	357	11	12	17	79	61	140
Oneida.....	537	12	29	39	116	126	242
Onondaga.....	305	3	22	32	109	89	198
Ontario.....	96	3	1	15	54	57	111
Orange.....	208	3	20	35	94	46	140
Orleans.....	153	1	1	11	48	50	98
Oswego.....	77	3	5	43	33	76
Otsego.....	63	2	43	7	70	44	114
Putnam.....	191	2	4	7	19	17	36
Queens.....	261	1	6	2	65	28	93
Rensselaer.....
Richmond.....	63	3	27	17	48	42	90
Rockland.....	123	2	5	6	30	22	52
Saratoga.....	204	8	18	16	81	50	131
Schenectady.....	198	8	1	5	44	31	75
Schoharie.....	40	6	4	36	40	76
Schuyler.....	80	78	65	143
Seneca.....	96	2	5	13	50	37	87
St. Lawrence.....	27	27	2	29	43	63	106
Steuben.....	71	10	29	15	52	41	93
Suffolk.....
Sullivan.....	62	10	12	12	41	39	80
Tioga.....	86	2	17	46	27	73
Tompkins.....	65	8	4	36	14	50
Ulster.....	175	24	13	42	64	59	123
Warren.....	23	10	3	22	21	43
Washington.....	131	24	18	76	50	126
Wayne.....	353	1	9	8	42	47	89
Westchester.....	909	67	67	176	130	306
Wyoming.....	32	1	2	24	27	23	50
Yates.....	140	3	6	39	24	63
Total.....	10,403	302	735	880	3,655	3,127	6,782

TABLE III.—Description of persons supported in the Poor-houses, so far as shown by the reports of the Superintendents.

COUNTIES.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf Mutes.	Children under 16 years of age.	Not stated.	Total.
Albany	141	7	5	2	244	965	1,354
Allegany	15	10	8	168	201
Broome	25	15	3	1	8	230	282
Cattaraugus	26	1	1	1	8	82	119
Cayuga	28	8	313	349
Chautauqua	73	10	1	3	23	225	334
Chemung	14	8	3	...	8	144	177
Chenango	17	3	11	120	151
Clinton	14	16	3	1	15	126	175
Columbia	35	7	2	2	69	423	538
Cortland	18	12	2	1	20	94	147
Delaware	13	12	3	3	14	70	115
Dutchess	32	1	10	209	252
Erie	182	30	10	5	65	1,887	2,159
Essex	9	18	2	...	61	81	171
Franklin	11	5	1	1	17	68	103
Fulton	3	2	2	...	13	79	99
Genesee	27	10	2	...	19	111	169
Greene	23	17	3	2	46	201	297
Hamilton
Herkimer	25	5	1	3	23	198	255
Jefferson	35	14	4	...	64	249	416
Lewis	24	5	...	2	15	56	102
Livingston	31	7	4	1	23	299	364
Madison	126	...	1	...	24	315	361
Monroe	126	6	5	2	...	903	1,047
Montgomery	14	5	17	94	130
Niagara	33	7	5	...	121	372	537
Oneida	119	4	...	2	11	723	859
Onondaga	78	13	3	...	45	416	560
Ontario	32	11	2	1	20	160	226
Orange	30	6	4	...	25	351	406
Orleans	15	9	6	...	29	205	264
Oswego	50	14	23	75	161
Otsego	29	14	3	3	36	149	234
Putnam	4	4	232	240
Queens	13	3	19	328	363
Rensselaer
Richmond	20	1	26	133	200
Rockland	6	...	2	1	18	164	191
Saratoga	24	25	11	...	27	290	377
Schenectady	23	7	6	...	10	241	287
Schoharie	12	8	2	1	22	31	126
Schuyler	6	4	2	211	223
Seneca	13	1	2	173	203
St. Lawrence	18	7	3	...	24	139	191
Steuben	26	4	35	153	218
Suffolk
Sullivan	21	2	21	132	176
Tioga	14	3	3	...	8	152	185
Tompkins	9	5	5	104	127
Ulster	28	11	7	4	24	316	387
Warren	7	4	1	2	9	56	79
Washington	45	4	1	...	78	171	299
Wayne	30	14	2	...	31	323	460
Westchester	29	10	2	...	86	1,222	1,349
Wyoming	13	12	1	...	4	65	95
Yates	11	3	2	...	8	188	212
Total	1,777	437	137	45	1,615	15,091	19,102

TABLE IV.—*Description of persons remaining in the poor-houses, December 1st, 1869, as shown by the superintendent's reports.*

COUNTIES.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.	Children under 16 years of age.	Not stated.	Total.
Albany	104	5	4	2	83	282	580
Alleghany	14	8	7	57	86
Broome	18	13	1	1	29	45	107
Cattaraugus	26	1	1	1	8	25	62
Cayuga	22	8	95	125
Chautauqua	57	10	2	20	95	184
Chemung	6	7	2	8	30	53
Chenango	16	3	11	56	86
Clinton	14	12	3	1	13	38	81
Columbia	23	5	2	2	13	91	136
Cortland	16	9	2	1	18	36	82
Delaware	11	11	2	2	7	30	63
Dutchess	26	1	10	79	116
Erie	156	23	8	4	53	273	517
Essex	8	14	2	37	39	100
Franklin	10	4	1	1	15	25	56
Fulton	3	2	2	11	33	51
Genesee	25	8	2	13	36	84
Greene	16	13	4	2	23	65	123
Hamilton
Herkimer	23	4	1	2	21	64	115
Jefferson	80	12	4	12	96	204
Lewis	19	5	2	4	13	43
Livingston	28	5	3	1	23	65	125
Madison	18	1	22	84	125
Monroe	107	5	1	2	210	825
Montgomery	12	4	15	33	64
Niagara	23	5	3	2	54	50	140
Oneida	97	3	8	132	242
Ontonaga	76	10	5	1	26	81	193
Ontario	23	9	1	16	61	111
Orange	18	5	2	17	98	140
Orleans	12	7	3	9	66	98
Oswego	42	11	1	14	76	114
Otsego	27	10	2	25	49	114
Putnam	3	2	31	36
Queens	12	3	14	64	93
Rensselaer
Richmond	12	1	18	59	90
Rockland	6	1	13	33	52
Saratoga	22	19	7	18	65	131
Schenectady	21	7	6	7	34	76
Schoharie	11	6	2	1	14	42	76
Schuyler	6	4	2	131	143
Seneca	8	1	2	13	64	87
St. Lawrence	4	6	2	17	77	106
Steuben	12	4	10	67	93
Suffolk
Sullivan	18	2	21	39	80
Tioga	10	2	3	6	53	73
Tompkins	7	5	3	4	32	50
Ulster	14	8	5	1	23	73	123
Warren	6	3	1	1	7	25	43
Washington	41	3	1	26	55	126
Wayne	25	12	1	9	43	89
Westchester	28	9	2	48	219	306
Wyoming	12	9	1	4	29	55
Yates	4	3	1	55	63
Total	1,463	351	99	35	920	3,914	6,783

TABLE V.—*Showing the proportions of native and foreign born persons supported or relieved during the year.*

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.		NATIVE.		FOREIGN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Albany	814	540	229	201	338	341
Allegany	222	162	54	31	48	48
Broome	914	628	428	467	478	361
Cattaraugus	541	374	49	19	41	85
Chemung	1,427	1,140	779	712	736	982
Chautauque	2,179	1,705	217	221	1,361	1,454
Chemung	308	74	70	67	38	7
Chenango	290	210	167	170	128	40
Clinton	970	949	397	428	573	526
Columbia	229	214	209	64	128	159
Cortland	178	184	47	73	130	111
Danius	196	174	140	139	46	15
Dutchess	367	191	71	41	124	170
Essex	20,124	10,136	18,239	6,770	11,770	2,442
Franklin	302	344	227	213	125	131
Hamilton	270	282	159	162	149	121
Herkimer	159	132	123	95	11	32
Orleans	519	451	310	176	306	277
Greene	473	387	341	341	135	38
Hudson	4	5	3	5	1	
Montgomery	1,798	1,329	970	951	923	409
Jefferson	465	355	348	492	382	473
Lewis	90	105	63	77	27	28
Livingston	341	223	130	96	111	39
Madison	344	117	41	41	298	86
Manlius	2,413	1,361	223	127	2,390	1,134
Montgomery	402	499	57	159	546	735
Saratoga	2,584	2,779	1,141	1,115	2,441	2,673
Ontario	4,397	2,392	1,445	1,127	2,542	1,465
Ontario	2,142	2,199	1,371	1,275	911	914
Ontario	725	410	315	194	410	216
Orange	167	210	95	174	98	45
Orleans	322	355	159	117	364	236
Putnam	2,110	1,401	446	551	1,364	850
Queens	279	151	129	129	79	22
Rensselaer	412	214	76	68	336	155
Queens	403	213	69	38	334	129
Rensselaer	417	722	253	317	621	346
Richmond	307	164	41	37	226	127
Rockland	271	123	132	68	119	69
Saratoga	945	99	407	21	538	62
Schenectady	152	99	164	76	18	13
Schoharie	102	121	99	130	13	11
Schuyler	1,025	841	374	260	651	581
Seneca	1,324	1,600	413	543	640	857
St. Lawrence	140	1,145	698	406	406	454
Staten	223	256	129	219	21	38
Suffolk	406	173	107	68	116	119
Sullivan	80	47	315	353	291	129
Tioga	80	47	31	34	57	28
Tompkins	1,504	810	726	461	866	349
Ulster	37	42	37	37	19	5
Warren	396	294	197	113	199	91
Washington	342	397	106	99	236	114
Wayne	788	609	327	312	572	196
Westchester	147	108	78	61	69	45
Wyoming	127	85	69	61	67	22
Yates						
Total	71,721	42,696	34,828	21,099	36,970	21,695

TABLE VI.—*Causes of pauperism of the persons supported or relieved during the year, as far as shown by the reports of the superintendents.*

COUNTIES.	Total.	INTEMPERANCE.		DEBAUCH- ERY.		Idleness.	Vagrancy.	Lunacy.	Idiocy.	Blindness.	Deaf-mutes.
		Direct.	Indi- rect.	Direct.	Indi- rect.						
Albany.....	1,354	141	7	5	2
Allegany.....	284	7	28	14	8	1
Broome.....	1,744	109	69	24	10	315	46	18	16	2
Cattaraugus.....	275	20	14	11	15	12	6	26	7	2	1
Cayuga.....	2,967	28
Chautauqua.....	3,883	213	167	21	14	66	8	72	10	1	3
Chemung.....	177	7	3	8	7	1	11	14	8	3
Chenango.....	509	76	45	5	5	30	22	3	4	1
Clinton.....	1,919	272	150	265	370	14	22	3	3
Columbia.....	532	105	71	19	43	54	50	35	16	2	2
Cortland.....	890	83	40	10	46	12	19	18	13	4	4
Delaware.....	840	109	6	6	5	18	18	5	5
Dutchess.....	388	139	6	12	3	84	1	2
Erie.....	40,612	150	77	80	55	90	40	195	30	20	15
Essex.....	686	5	25	6	9	18	2	6
Franklin.....	562	22	5	12	5	1	1
Fulton.....	350	2	63	3	2	2
Genesee.....	941	450	265	100	10	30	10	2
Greene.....	860	26	11	6	3	23	17	8	2
Hamilton.....	113
Herkimer.....	3,113	97	444	6	4	23	29	29	11	14	5
Jefferson.....	1,630	68	39	23	9	17	85	14	4
Lewis.....	195	12	12	24	5	2
Livingston.....	864	99	36	15	10	3	3	30	7	4	1
Madison.....	361	170	15	4	13	21	1
Monroe.....	3,674	368	26	19	126	30	13	8
Montgomery.....	1,490	302	450	30	23	5	30
Niagara.....	7,386	3	32	10	41	6
Oneida.....	6,979	1,964	64	24	2	151	15	26	13
Onondaga.....	4,331	283	179	20	12	11	100	13	39
Ontario.....	1,133	65	20	2	9	32	11	3	1
Orange.....	406	139	65	20	6	21
Orleans.....	877	176	103	12	9	68	59	17	13	2
Oswego.....	3,411	471	40	8	396	92	50	14	6
Otsego.....	429	67	20	11	29	33	4	3
Putnam.....	630	101	7	54	5
Queens.....	616	11	13	8	2
Rensselaer.....
Richmond.....	1,589	20	1	1
Rockland.....	471	6
Saratoga.....	394	107	36	14	18	24	25	11
Schenectady.....	1,048	450	4	5	54	30	23	7	6
Schoharie.....	271	12	6	1
Schuyler.....	223	40	61	14	42	6	13	6	4	2	1
Seneca.....	1,866	13	1	2
St. Lawrence.....	2,934	126	183	48	14	74	60	31	16	21	7
Steuben.....	2,054	646	189	117	96	91	89	36	17	7
Suffolk.....	405
Sullivan.....	396	49	29	11	7	12	4	21	2	1
Tioga.....	1,069	173	65	15	1	10	36	18	12
Tompkins.....	197	81	2	9	7	5
Ulster.....	2,404	23	6	4	6	42	5	15	1
Warren.....	79	6	4	10	2	4	1	4	16
Washington.....	600	23	5	15	19	9	45	4	2
Wayne.....	549	130	87	48	11	9	13	20	14	2
Westchester.....	1,397	208	103	50	23	72	39	29	11	2
Wyoming.....	253	8	7	6	2	14	14	2
Yates.....	212	14	6	11	9	2
Total.....	114,399	8,237	2,232	696	469	1,632	1,577	1,959	581	397	111

TABLE VI.—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	SICKNESS.		Lameness.	Deceitful.	Old age.	Indigency.	Indigency of parents.	Orphanage.	Bastardy.	Not reported.
	Direct.	Indirect.								
Albany	26	...	21	...	40	89	7	1	1	1,199
Allegany	259	175	72	26	51	287	229	...	1	103
Broome	12	...	13	25	21	64	1	...	4	40
Cattaraugus	294	6	72	18	27	2,118	750	20	13	2,989
Cayuga	14	2	22	...	25	42	6	...	4	...
Chautauqua	60	18	15	5	20	169	25	2	4	...
Chemung	30	50	240	440
Chenango	6	8	9	...	48	45	21	...	16	...
Clinton	8	19	5	2	14	24	30	15	4	...
Columbia	81	4	9	10	10	40	10	...	4	...
Cortland	8	...	3	1	4	20	5	...	15	135
Delaware	145	55	25	50	255	333	20	25	50	39,902
Dutchess	14	14	16	...	18	14	8	531
Erie	14	...	14	10	15	2	3	458
Essex	1	...	15	6	5	151
Franklin	30	2	6	19	5	2	2	2	6	...
Fulton	8	...	22	4	20	102	23	3	10	573
Genesee	1	1	2	1	1	7
Greene	283	77	128	26	92	1,228	574	18	6	...
Hamilton	15	22	4	7	9	35	39	9	10	1,434
Herkimer	11	8	10	60	48	...	8	...
Jefferson	21	11	7	10	44	38	10	5	12	...
Lewis	41	7	20	2	6	44	4	4	3	...
Livingston	64	...	91	17	29	192	33	2,866
Madison	378	...	70	90	100	320	...
Monroe	610	...	42	86	174	5,949	...	4	7	857
Montgomery	281	29	58	...	221	2,561	596
Niagara	277	390	100	3	172	1,122	1,598	...	17	...
Oneida	91	59	9	68	77	517	181	6
Onondaga	10	...	25	30	12	31	12	...
Ontario	85	64	45	33	54	...	90	19	9	...
Orange	45	...	41	44	33	1,256	923
Orleans	57	5	42	4	44	59	32	...	12	...
Oswego	15	1	12	5	8	...	14	1	7	400
Otsego	24	12	...	546	...	5
Putnam
Queens
Rensselaer
Richmond	1,518
Rockland	463
Saratoga	27	4	7	18	26	27	21	6	15	...
Schenectady	8	2	7	...	4	431	2	3	8	...
Schoharie	248
Schuyler	8	...	8	...	8	15
Seneca	1,850
St. Lawrence	396	312	89	55	183	700	442	82	85	...
Steuben	246	87	110	28	16	234	12	28	8	...
Suffolk	405
Sullivan	33	43	10	10	40	69	20	28	7	...
Tioga	164	12	35	28	102	364	29	11	8	...
Tompkins	3	12	...	3	...
Ulster	372	...	61	42	82	1,429	39	7	7	247
Warren	8	...	7	1	4	2	15	1	3	299
Washington	94	...	2	8	1	62	1	...
Wayne	34	8	6	6	19	...	30	12	3	...
Westchester	473	59	33	44	50	107	53	20	22	...
Wyoming	1	19	180
Yates	3	...	5	4	30	59	60
Total	5,179	1,490	1,430	767	2,195	31,094	5,515	449	559	56,860

TABLE VII.—*Amount expended for support and relief during the year.*

COUNTIES.	For support in the county poor-houses.	Fortemporary relief.	Total.
Albany			
Allegany	\$4,085 17	\$3,950 00	\$8,035 17
Broome	10,632 13	12,794 21	23,426 34
Cattaraugus	5,742 25	4,301 21	10,043 46
Cayuga	15,477 84	20,448 96	35,926 80
Chautauqua	8,797 91	13,818 44	22,616 35
Chemung	4,953 49	6,075 81	11,029 30
Chemango	5,044 88	4,649 04	9,693 52
Clinton	5,196 80	18,513 23	23,710 03
Columbia	17,443 80	517 17	17,960 97
Cortland	4,603 60	3,621 90	8,225 50
Delaware	4,270 33	5,441 71	9,712 04
Dutchess	18,922 56	2,737 92	21,660 48
Erie	59,565 63	67,248 88	126,814 51
Essex	7,117 23	6,415 46	13,532 69
Franklin	3,007 56	5,871 30	8,878 86
Fulton	5,105 75	5,875 39	10,981 14
Genesee	3,639 63	2,728 61	6,368 24
Greene	8,851 73	604 55	9,456 18
Hamilton	614 31	65 00	679 31
Herkimer	11,661 62	18,616 46	30,278 08
Jefferson	14,421 95	38,915 66	53,337 61
Lewis	4,866 04	1,351 87	6,217 91
Livingston	13,674 23	4,023 41	17,697 63
Madison	7,820 28		7,820 28
Monroe	20,770 52	68,444 49	89,214 71
Montgomery	6,800 00	29,000 00	35,800 00
Niagara	24,703 09	24,703 09	49,406 18
Oneida	30,050 18	45,450 75	75,500 93
Onondaga	19,228 25	63,737 89	82,966 14
Ontario	13,059 79	6,181 35	19,241 14
Orange	18,694 94		18,694 94
Orleans	6,075 00	3,438 41	9,513 41
Oswego	11,343 32	60,186 85	71,490 17
Otsego	10,685 88	3,457 56	14,143 44
Putnam	2,771 56	750 00	3,521 56
Queens	11,877 96	2,013 38	13,891 34
Rensselaer	29,958 86	11,835 93	41,794 79
Richmond	8,892 82	4,742 30	13,635 17
Rockland	4,053 47	10,226 64	14,280 11
Saratoga	15,160 26	544 50	15,704 76
Schenectady	10,092 00	2,393 71	12,485 71
Schoharie	5,387 98	2,174 00	7,562 48
Schuyler	14,909 88		14,909 88
Seneca	11,927 00	6,985 13	18,912 13
St. Lawrence	10,527 56	34,056 59	44,584 15
Steuben	7,632 13	11,216 88	18,849 01
Suffolk	1,772 81	635 68	2,408 49
Sullivan	9,819 94	8,066 75	17,886 69
Tioga	7,539 10	10,315 13	17,854 23
Tompkins	2,235 67	1,306 35	3,542 02
Ulster	11,994 38	9,176 78	21,171 16
Warren	4,996 74		4,996 74
Washington	10,819 90	1,185 09	12,004 99
Wayne	9,504 37	12,690 99	22,195 36
Westchester	27,062 50	1,141 00	28,203 50
Wyoming	5,069 00	559 18	5,628 18
Yates	6,896 93	1,693 63	8,590 56
Total	\$633,708 50	\$697,068 14	\$1,330,776 64

TABLE VIII.—*Value of poor-house establishments, labor of paupers, and expenses of supporting each person.*

COUNTIES.	Acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Value of labor of paupers.	Sum expended above the earnings of paupers, for the support of each person.	Weekly expense of each person.
Albany
Allegany	180	\$15,000 00	\$300 00	\$42 67	\$0 82
Broome	130	14,000 00	800 00	82 68	1 59
Cattaraugus	250	31,000 00	500 00	68 12	1 31
Cayuga	96	25,000 00	1,000 00	104 66	2 01½
Chautauqua	306	50,000 00	1,250 00	46 54	89½
Chemung	175	10,700 00	80 08	1 54
Chenango	184	17,000 00	500 00	50 44	97
Clinton	90	5,000 00	350 00	60 84	1 17
Columbia	214	35,000 00	1,000 00	111 28	2 14
Cortland	118	9,000 00	450 00	50 03	96
Delaware	200	15,000 00	2,500 00	78 63	1 51
Dutchess	100	40,000 00	126 05	2 42
Erie	154	130,000 00	500 00	104 00	2 00
Essex	100	6,000 00	300 00	45 24	87
Franklin	162	7,000 00	44 70	80½
Fulton	93	7,000 00	91 00	1 75
Genesee	183	18,000 00	560 00	37 44	72
Greene	130	13,000 00	600 00	69 70	1 34
Hamilton
Herkimer	65	15,000 00	800 00	75 60	1 45
Jefferson	177	16,000 00	900 00	63 44	1 22
Lewis	59	20,000 00	500 00	86 78	1 67
Livingston	118	36,000 00	2,000 00	86 00	1 65
Madison	159	14,000 00	66 82	1 28½
Monroe	94	25,000 00	1,000 00	67 06	1 30
Montgomery
Niagara	130	40,000 00	500 00	84 24	1 62
Oneida	120	32,500 00	1,000 00	60 84	1 17
Onondaga	36½	45,000 00	400 00	68 64	1 32
Ontario	212	21,200 00	1,000 00	99 32	1 91
Orange	266	40,000 00	1,360 00	46 28	89
Orleans	121	14,000 00	185 00	61 36	1 18
Oswego	60	15,000 00	20 80	40
Otsego	180	43,000 00	53 04	1 02
Putnam	196	13,000 00	300 00	38 47	73
Queens	1 82
Rensselaer	146	83,000 00	3 46
Richmond	121	21,000 00	112 40	2 15 3-10
Rockland	47	12,000 00	250 00	68 12	1 31
Saratoga	115	25,000 00	81 48	1 56
Schenectady	80	50,000 00	300 00	142 14	2 73
Schoharie	112	12,000 00	29 12	56
Schuyler	67 08	1 29
Seneca	126½	18,000 00	200 00	120 00	2 30
St. Lawrence	130	7,500 00	68 12	1 31
Steuben	200	20,000 00	1,000 00	76 96	1 48
Suffolk	35 36	68
Sullivan	100	10,500 00	175 00	73 84	1 42
Tioga	60	9,800 00	500 00	87 36	1 68
Tompkins	100	15,000 00	1,000 00	44 72	86
Ulster	182	17,000 00	400 00	38 32	73½
Warren	180	4,000 00	200 00	79 04	1 52
Washington	174	25,000 00	900 00	65 52	1 26
Wayne	195	27,000 00	81 64	1 57
Westchester	165	55,000 00	1,489 00	57 20	1 10
Wyoming	268	24,000 00	400 00	71 24	1 37
Yates	185	12,000 00	800 00	85 28	1 64
Total	7,454½	\$1,285,200 00	\$27,669 00

B.—CITY ALMS-HOUSES.

TABLE IX.—*Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and changes in the city alms-houses of the State, during the year ending November 30th, 1869.*

NAME.	Number in alms-house December 1st, 1868.	Received during the year.	Born in the alms-house.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	1,977	5,312	112	7,401	32,899	40,230
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	49	119	5	173	110	283
New York city alms-house.....	5,129	20,840	583	26,552	19,616	46,168
Oswego city alms-house.....	41	13	4	58	1,304	1,363
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	65	167	2	234	665	869
Utica city alms-house and hospital.....	17	156	4	177	65	242
Total	7,278	26,607	710	34,595	54,589	89,184

TABLE IX.—(Continued).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING DEC. 1, 1869.		
					Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house..	4,803	392	968	1,238	2,206
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	115	4	4	31	19	50
New York city alms-house.....	18,277	130	229	2,496	2,302	2,618	5,420
Oswego city alms-house.....	10	4	32	11	44
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	149	12	7	31	35	66
Utica city alms-house and hospital.....	154	3	1	2	9	8	17
Total	23,508	133	246	2,905	3,874	3,929	7,803

TABLE X.—*Showing the condition of those supported in the city alms-houses, as far as could be ascertained from the reports.*

NAME.	Lunatics.	Idiota.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under sixteen years of age.	Not reported.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house..	884	33	30	8	1,109	5,348	7,401
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	12	2	1	14	144	173
New York city alms-house.....	1,846	48	170	6	967	23,516	26,552
Oswego city alms-house.....	1	2	2	4	49	58
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	20	4	1	14	195	234
Utica city alms-house and hospital.....	1	1	21	154	177
Total	2,763	88	195	14	2,129	29,406	34,595

TABLE XI.—*Showing the condition of those remaining in the city alms-houses, December 1st, 1869, as far as given.*

NAME.	Lunatics.	Idiota.	Blind.	Deaf-muter.	Children under sixteen years of age	Not reported.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house..	550	33	30	8	370	1,236	2,206
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	10	2	1	...	9	23	50
New York city alms-house	1,219	48	170	6	967	2,010	5,430
Oswego city alms-house.....	1	2	3	...	4	35	44
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	15	4	1	...	14	32	66
Utica city alms-house and hospital.....	1	...	1	15	17
Total.....	1,795	88	195	14	1,365	4,346	7,803

TABLE XII.—*Showing the proportion of native and foreign persons supported or relieved during the year.*

NAME.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	16,549	23,681	40,230	15,843	24,387
Newburgh city and town alms-house	124	159	283	155	128
New York city alms-house	23,924	22,244	46,168	9,552	36,616
Oswego city alms-house	557	775	1,332	1,063	269
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	430	469	899	165	734
Utica city alms-house and hospital	103	139	242	117	125
Total.....	41,717	47,467	89,184	26,895	62,289

TABLE XIII.—*Causes of pauperism of the persons supported and relieved, as far as shown by the reports.*

NAME.	Total.	INTEMPER- ANCE.		DEBAUCH- ERY.		Idleness.	Vagrancy.	Lazacy.	Idiotcy.	Blindness.	Deaf-mutes.
		Direct.	Indirect.	Direct.	Indirect.						
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	40,230	16,072	6,540	14	111	884	32	20	8
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	283
New York city alms-house.....	46,168	5,235	1,581	336	162	1,845	48	170	6
Oswego city alms-house.....	1,332
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	899
Utica city alms-house and hospital.....	242
Total.....	89,184	21,307	8,071	14	..	336	273	2,729	80	190	14

TABLE XIII.—(Continued.)

NAME.	SICKNESS.		Lameness.	Decrepitude.	Old age.	Indigency.	Indigency of parents.	Orphanage.	Bastardy.	Not reported.
	Direct.	Indirect.								
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	4,871	533	253	..	313	10,420	160	283
Newburgh city and town almshouse
New York city almshouse	14,196	92	130	71	88	20,476	989	735	58	1,362
Oswego city almshouse	899
Poughkeepsie almshouse	242
Utica almshouse and hospital
Total	19,067	624	383	71	401	30,896	989	735	218	2,786

TABLE XIV.—Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in the almshouses.	For temporary relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	\$365,387 11	\$112,155 26	\$477,542 37
Newburgh city and town almshouse	5,568 67	1,077 06	7,645 73
New York city almshouse	584,884 63	128,335 67	717,220 50
Oswego city almshouse	3,473 53	15,401 94	18,875 47
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	11,450 07	2,636 69	14,086 76
Utica city almshouse and hospital	4,442 77	25,236 81	29,679 58
Total	\$980,156 93	\$284,893 43	\$1,265,050 41

TABLE XV.—Value of almshouse establishments, labor of paupers, and expenses of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the almshouse.	Estimated value of almshouse establishments.	Value of labor of paupers.	Sum expended for the support of each person.	Weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	70	\$1,200,000	\$1,000	\$187 50	\$3 23
Newburgh city and town almshouse	75	45,000	450	113 37	2 18
New York city almshouse	2,695,000
Oswego city almshouse	137	45,000	1,000	78 93	1 51
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	17	50,000	..	116 36	2 43
Utica city almshouse and hospital	4¾	20,000
Total	303¾	\$4,065,000	\$3,450

PART THIRD.—INCORPORATED CHARITIES.

A.—ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

TABLE XVI.—*List of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless receiving State aid, with their location, date of organization and incorporation.*

NAME.	Location.	Organized in.	INCORPORATED—	
			By the Legislature.	Under the general law.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	Robin street, Albany.....	1830.....	March 31, 1831.....	January 6, 1832.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	Clinton Avenue, Albany.....	1851.....
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	No. 29 East Twenty-ninth st., New York city.....	1834.....	April 6, 1849.....
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	No. 139 East Twentieth street, New York city.....	1812.....	February 14, 1814.....	January 14, 1833.
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	Best street, Buffalo.....	1835.....	January 21, 1832.
Blind Mechanics' Association, New York.....	No. 432 West Thirty-sixth street, New York city.....	1832.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	Baile street, Brooklyn.....	1834.....	April 15, 1837.....	March 26, 1840.
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	Brooklyn, Eastern District.....	1834.....	April 24, 1837.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	Virginia street, Buffalo.....	1836.....	May 10, 1833.....
Cuyahoga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	Auburn.....	1831.....	May 1, 1839.....
Chicago Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	Sixty-sixth street, New York city.....	1839.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	Rhode Island street, Buffalo.....	1838.....	—, 1833.
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	Office No. 19 East Fourth street, New York city.....	1853.....	January 1, 1835.
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	Albany.....	1853.....	February 14, 1840.
Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy.....	Congress street, Troy.....	1853.....	April 10, 1861.....
Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island.....	Albany avenue, Brooklyn.....	1851.....	Re-incorporated April 20, 1833.....	March 13, 1831.
Colored Home, New York.....	Sixty-fourth street, near First avenue, New York city.....	1839.....	May 8, 1845.....
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York.....	One Hundred and Forty-third street and Tenth avenue, New York city.....	1836.....	May 16, 1833.....
Covenant of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.....	1865.....	March 8, 1865.
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath.....	Bath.....	1862.....	April 15, 1862.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	No. 280 Hickory street, Buffalo.....	1864.....	April 14, 1865.....
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	No. 155 Worth street, New York city.....	1851.....	March 3, 1854.

Five Points Mission, New York	1850	No. 61 Park street, New York city	March 20, 1856	September 28, 1869.
Free School, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville	1848	Manhattanville, New York city	July 9, 1851	July 31, 1865.
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	1822	Third avenue and Seventy-seventh street, New York city	February 22, 1833	January 11, 1868.
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	1868	No. 603 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn		June 4, 1885.
Home for Homeless Girls, New York	1865	No. 86 Fourth street, New York city		November 4, 1868.
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	1864	Canal street, Auburn		November 19, 1869.
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	1867	Seventh street, Buffalo		December 23, 1868.
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	1861	Montgomery street, Newburgh	April 7, 1863	November 1, 1868.
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	1849	East avenue, Rochester		February 23, 1865.
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	1868	No. 35 Green street, Schenectady		September 7, 1868.
Home for the Friendless, Utica	1866	Faxton street, Utica		November —, 1848.
Home of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	1863	No. 229 Henry street, Brooklyn		September 8, 1869.
Home of the Good Shepherd, New York	1857	Eighty-ninth street, East river, New York city		May 11, 1859.
House of Mercy, New York	1854	Eighty-sixth street, North river, New York city		December 30, 1863.
House of Reception, Mariners' Harbor	1826	Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island		
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	1826	Pacific street, Brooklyn		
Indian Orphan and Relief Association	1843	State street, Hudson	April 21, 1846	
Institution of Mercy (East Houston Street), New York	1848	No. 153 East Houston street, New York city		
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-First Street), New York	1869	Eighty-first street, near Fourth avenue, New York city		
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum	1859	Watson street, Schenectady		
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady	1810	Schenectady		
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York	1850	West Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue, New York city	June 19, 1851	
Ladies' Union Relief Association, New York	1855	Corner Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue, New York city		
Le Contoux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	1858	No. 125 Edward street, Buffalo	January 12, 1867.	
New York Female Assistance Society	1840	New York city	September 26, 1853.	
New York Juvenile Asylum	1848	One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street, and 10th avenue, New York city	May 6, 1840	
New York Juvenile Guardian Society	1848	New York city	June 30, 1851	
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society	1832	Eighty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, New York city	January 6, 1866.	
New York Seaman's Association	1869	New York city	October 31, 1861.	
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	1864	Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street, New York city		
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum	1863	Syracuse	Re-incorporated March 4, 1857.	
Ontario County Orphan Asylum	1863	Canandaigua	April 19, 1864.	
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	1834	Cumberland street, Brooklyn	May 10, 1845	
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	1806	Seventy-third street and Eleventh avenue, New York city	July 22, 1863.	
Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern District	1860	Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.	April 7, 1807	
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	1851	Corner Forty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, New York city		November 23, 1861.
Orphans' Home, St. Peter's Church, Albany	1864	89 Chapel street, Albany		June 30, 1859.
Oswego Orphan Asylum	1853	Oswego		February 11, 1852.

TABLE XVI.—(Continued).

NAME.	Location.	Organized In	INCORPORATED—	
			By the Legislature.	Under the general law.
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing	Flushing, Long Island	1861	March —, 1862.
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	Poughkeepsie.....	1847	April —, 1832.
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	Rochester.....	1848	Septem'r 21, 1868.
Rochester Industrial School.....	No. 76 Exchange street, Rochester	1857	April 15, 1857.
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	Hubbell Park, Rochester	1837	March 23, 1838
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	Brooklyn.....	1836	May 6, 1834
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York.....	New York city.....	1832	April 13, 1833
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, corner Tenth avenue, New York city	1834	October 8, 1864.
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York	No. 141 Second street, New York city	1866	December 23, 1869.
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Snug Harbor	Snug Harbor, Staten Island.....	1846	May 27, 1851
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	No. 65 West Tenth street, New York city.....	1835	April 27, 1837
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	West Seneca, near Buffalo	1864	April 25, 1864
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, New York	Westchester, near New York city.....	1892	February 14, 1898.
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	Elmira.....	1894	April 14, 1893
St. Barnabas House, New York	24 Mulberry street, New York city.....	1883
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	Corner Eighty-ninth street and avenue A, New York city	1858	April 15, 1859
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	No. 48 Andrews street, Rochester.....	1862	August 7, 1851.
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	West Seneca, near Buffalo	1849	April 23, 1863
St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	Syracuse.....	1868	August
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	No. 60 John street, Utica.....	1824	March 23, 1849.
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	No. 487 Hudson street, New York city	1851	January 12, 1854.
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	West avenue, Rochester.....	1864	December 27, 1864.
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	Batavia street, Buffalo	1862	August 6, 1856.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	Canandaigua.....	1854	October 6, 1855.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton	Clifton, Staten Island.....	1865
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	Dunkirk.....	1857	January 11, 1858.
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	Frank street, Rochester.....	1843	May 14, 1845
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh	Newburgh.....	1860	January 7, 1868.
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	Kingston Point Road, Rondout.....	1867	April 26, 1863
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	East Twenty-eighth street, New York city	1890
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia	Batavia.....	1832	May 8, 1868.
St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	No. 20 Madison street, Syracuse.....	1860	June 12, 1860.
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	Elm street, Albany.....

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	Corner Batavia and Ellicott streets, Buffalo	1849	January 20, 1849.
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	No. 185 Third street, Troy	1853	October 26, 1853.
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	No. 126 Edward street, Buffalo	1853	January 14, 1853.
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	Western avenue, Albany
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	Rutger street, Utica	1862	April 21, 1862.
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton	Binghamton	1869
Syracuse Home Association	Corner Townsend and Hawley sts., Syracuse	1851	March 15, 1860.
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	Versailles, Erie county	1854	June 4, 1853.
Troy Orphan Asylum	Eighth street, Troy	1853
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	Corner Hanover and Bedford streets, Troy	1864	January 5, 1864.
Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of Children of our Volunteers, New York	One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Eleventh avenue, New York city	1861
Utica Orphan Asylum	Genesee street, Utica	1830	April 22, 1852. April 19, 1830

TABLE XVII.—Value of property of all kinds, and indebtedness.

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Bonds, stocks and other securities.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
					Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Orphan Asylum	\$15,000 00	\$54,767 96	\$69,767 96
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	5,000 00	\$500 00	83,308 13	88,808 13
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	100,000 00	7,000 00	107,000 00
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York	35,000 07	5,000 00	208,000 00	248,000 07
Aunt Fanny's Asylum of Refuge, Buffalo	20,000 00	2,000 00	22,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,937 84	\$5,937 84
Blind Mechanics' Association, New York	200 00	200 00	900 00	900 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	60,000 00	5,000 00	6,000 00	71,000 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District	20,852 00	20,852 00
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	21,000 00	18,911 79	39,911 79
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	25,000 00	3,900 00	28,900 00
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	100,000 00	20,000 00	120,000 00
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	*23,000 00	23,000 00
Children's Aid Society, New York	196,000 00	196,000 00
Childrens' Friend Society, Albany	3,500 00	200 00	4,250 00	7,950 00
Childrens' Home Society (Day Home), Troy	7,000 00	4,250 00	11,250 00
Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island	50,000 00	1,000 00	27,470 00	78,470 00
Colored Home, New York	40,000 00	40,700 00	80,700 00
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York	200,463 64	102,100 00	302,563 64
Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	131,650 00	8,000 00	139,650 00	58,260 00	7,637 00	65,897 00
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath	94,139 00	2,000 00	160,860 00	256,999 00
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	15,000 00	3,000 00	1,798 31	19,796 31
Five Points House of Industry, New York	220,000 00	13,000 00	233,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
Five Points Mission, New York	77,000 00	1,000 00	78,000 00
Free School, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville	7,000 00	7,000 00
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	200,000 00	15,000 00	81,200 00	246,200 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	17,000 00	3,000 00	20,000 00	16,500 00	16,500 00
Home for Homeless Girls, New York	*4,500 00	4,500 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	7,400 79	800 00	8,200 79
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	10,000 00	800 00	10,800 00	500 00	500 00

Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	12,935 71	1,322 24	12,900 00	25,457 95
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	16,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	21,000 00	1,000 00
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	3,000 00	500 00	1,000 00	4,500 00	1,000 00
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	10,000 00	1,000 00	11,000 00	2,200 00	1,850 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	2,000 00	22,000 00	2,000 00	32,000 00	85,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	270,000 00	80,000 00	800,000 00
House of Mercy, New York.....	35,000 00	1,000 00	51,000 00	87,000 00
House of Reception, Mariner's Harbor.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,269 50
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	7,000 00	500 00	27,175 00	84,675 00
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	2,500 00
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street) New York.....	70,000 00	10,000 00	80,000 00
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.....	180,000 00	6,000 00	186,000 00	3,102 50
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum.....	14,000 00	500 00	4,412 00	18,912 00
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady.....
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York.....	60,000 00	1,000 00	6,844 86	72,844 86
Ladies' Union Relief Association, New York.....
Le Contreux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....
New York Female Assistance Society.....	29,000 00	4,000 00	33,000 00	3,500 00	5,849 46
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	250,000 00	10,000 00	40,000 00	300,000 00
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.....	35,000 00	1,400 00	36,400 00	24,000 00	31,718 29
New York Magdalen Asenvolent Society.....	70,000 00	2,000 00	24,000 00	106,000 00	7,718 29
New York School Asylum.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	31,000 00	3,000 00	30,000 00	64,000 00	11,559 19
Ontario County Orphan Asylum.....	21,623 00	400 00	31,100 59	52,523 59
Ontario County Orphan Asylum.....	7,500 00	500 00	7,600 00	15,600 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	65,000 00	2,000 00	41,750 00	108,750 00	7,500 00	7,500 00
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	205,300 00	3,000 00	251,470 00	459,770 00
Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern Division.....	32,000 00	1,331 63	14,900 00	46,231 63	1,276 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	80,000 00	2,000 00	46,000 00	128,000 00
Orphans' Home, St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	7,400 00	1,300 00	8,700 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	20,000 00	2,000 00	4,526 92	26,526 92
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing.....	20,300 00	2,000 00	20,500 00	42,500 00
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	15,500 00	3,500 00	14,285 00	33,285 00	8,966 23
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	22,500 00	1,000 00	23,500 00	5,000 00
Rochester Industrial School.....	7,500 00	500 00	6,800 00	14,800 00
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	25,000 00	1,500 00	9,300 00	35,800 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	210,000 00	12,500 00	222,500 00	60,000 00	76,000 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York.....	295,000 00	295,000 00	30,000 00
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	65,000 00	1,000 00	66,000 00	39,000 00	39,000 00
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York.....	18,000 00	300 00	18,300 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Sang Harbor.....	1,000 00	9,500 00	10,500 00

TABLE XVII.—(Continued).

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Bonds, stocks and other securities.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
					Real.	Personal.	Total.
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.	\$90,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$5,000 00	\$96,500 00	\$16,860 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo.	15,000 00	3,500 00	18,500 00	\$13,850 00	\$4,000 00	88,829 25
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, New York.	353,246 45	41,000 00	250 00	394,496 45	74,000 00	14,889 25	88,829 25
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.	8,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	12,000 00	600 00	88,829 25
St. Joseph's House, New York.	118,000 00	1,000 00	119,000 00	3,500 00
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.	118,000 00	10,000 00	14,700 00	142,700 00	1,500 00	3,500 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	96,000 00	300 00	3,738 73	100,038 73	13,800 00	12,800 00
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	23,100 00	3,800 00	26,900 00	7,140 31	2,685 69	10,884 00
St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	*15,885 00	15,885 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.	30,000 00	30,000 00
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.	15,000 00	2,000 00	22,000 00	39,000 00
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	14,000 00	6,000 00	20,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	6,000 00	2,000 00	8,000 00	3,907 18	3,907 18
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	9,500 00	2,000 00	11,500 00	950 00	3,250 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton.	38,000 00	5,000 00	43,000 00	9,500 00	9,650 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.	4,600 00	1,100 00	5,700 00	150 00	565 00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	30,000 00	5,000 00	35,000 00	665 00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh.	7,000 00	1,500 00	8,500 00	3,000 00	2,300 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.	800 00	800 00	800 00
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.	34,500 00	2,000 00	36,500 00	2,575 00	17,430 00
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia.	8,000 00	2,500 00	10,500 00	14,955 00	2,925 00	2,925 00
St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	37,000 00	3,000 00	40,000 00	3,089 61	8,089 61
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.	52,800 00	3,000 00	55,800 00	5,000 00	21,560 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	25,000 00	500 00	2,000 00	27,500 00	21,000 00	3,160 84	7,160 84
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.	17,900 00	1,000 00	18,900 00	4,000 00	1,425 81	10,635 81
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	16,700 00	2,000 00	18,700 00	9,200 00	1,185 74	4,985 74
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	28,000 00	2,400 00	30,400 00	8,800 00	1,292 96	4,292 96
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton.	61,994 43	5,000 00	66,994 43	35,194 29	4,944 54	40,138 83
Syracuse Home Association.	1,975 13	1,975 13
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.	45,000 00	4,000 00	16,350 00	65,350 00
.....	11,000 00	3,000 00	14,000 00	363 04	363 04

Troy Orphan Asylum.....	40,000 00	2,000 00	6,400 00	48,400 00	49,497 95
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	100,000 00	5,356 94	105,356 94	14,597 53	
Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of Children of our Volunteers, New York.....	42,200 00	13,000 00	8,130 00	63,330 00	30,500 00	1,500 00	32,000 00
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	30,000 00	2,000 00	63,200 00	95,200 00	
Total	\$5,074,602 01	\$293,635 94	\$1,729,935 29	\$7,104,233 24	\$638,026 50	\$121,374 57	\$760,401 67

* Includes personal property and investments.

TABLE XVIII.—Receipts for the year ending September 30th, 1869.

NAME.	Cash on hand October 1, 1868.	For interest and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From State, 817 of laws of 1868.	From appro- priations by board of su- pervisors.	From appro- priations by cities or vil- lages.	By donations and volun- tary contri- butions.	For support of orphans, children & destitute persons.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$8 13	\$2,767 18	\$1,456 31	\$3,672 14	\$305 00	\$1,444 50	\$170 83	\$10,824 08
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	793 77	548 10	215 28	9,810 75	1,011 62	654 84	13,084 39
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	22,536 26	1,197 67	1,139 56	\$10,000 00	25,772 64	60,635 13
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Inigent Females, New York.....	8,085 26	14,250 96	6,680 00	350 00	24,346 22
Aged Inigent Society of New York.....	259 72	1,473 16	1,146 27	2,844 10	5,739 23
Blind Men's Asylum, New York.....	1,000 00	300 00	1,300 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	2,139 35	610 00	1,209 76	14,150 08	2,733 18	164 53	21,006 92
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	152 64	5,855 37	6,008 01
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	2,912 11	3,610 06	372 07	5,183 22	2,192 73	8,800 00	23,070 19
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	48 20	830 04	2,500 00	1,651 40	445 23	5,474 87
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	22,653 40	22,653 40
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	163 97	6,241 40	6,405 37
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	1,719 79	7,065 72	40,000 00	135,469 99	184,255 50
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	2,747 67	232 61	292 72	1,767 33	1,330 09	6,890 43
Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy.....	44 00	254 00	1,360 36	100 00	916 08	27 00	368 06	3,069 50
Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island.....	2,238 73	276 50	7,706 15	561 60	10,063 70	20,846 68
Colored Orphan, New York.....	1,393 95	2,193 30	2,056 28	19,680 07	1,253 85	3,734 41	30,316 86
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York.....	5,166 59	7,066 45	25,000 00	8,539 09	2,782 39	3,737 27	13,961 75	66,243 54
Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	1,168 18	16,611 51	18,149 90
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	3,570 70	8,903 80	1,594 24	19,139 06	33,187 80
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	36 72	105 00	1,127 36	500 00	585 72	8,304 16	140 26	10,769 26
Five Points Mission, New York.....	1,490 15	846 00	6,078 55	2,800 30	31,097 01	18,799 19	57,263 90
Free School Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville.....	332 50	5,009 00	15,997 49	24,130 29
Harrow Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	884 36	884 35
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	8,915 18	2,442 02	1,356 55	41,089 00	15,353 51	69,106 26
.....	8,580 00	8,580 00

Home for Homeless Girls, New York.	894 37	54 13	137 03	800 00	719 28	873 81	*7,285 80	7,265 80
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.	886 39	43 31	1,231 59	92 37	2,806 53
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.	1,323 98	943 30	2,689 39	729 00	94 47	2,313 03
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.	2,531 58	809 97	2,092 40	378 10	2,346 43	966 88	7,086 57
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.	72 70	70 00	195 04	54 00	1,869 19	13 97	7,178 72
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.	601 69	594 61	1,603 11	2,777 97
Home for the Homeless, Utica.	25,000 00	34 84	3,318 05	908 00	11,242 00	13,480 64
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	6,357 86	1,909 73	19,340 84	13,000 00	4,780 00	2,299 79	5,760 84
House of Mercy, New York.	5,000 00	25,716 28	65,000 00	142,120 84
House of Reception, Mariner's Harbor.	213 16	43,167 02
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	55 00	1,250 00	1,350 00	2,635 00
Hudson Orphan and relief Association.	6,568 38	1,640 00	1,088 25	1,000 00	2,368 64	1,427 75	14,062 97
Institution of Mercy (East Houston Street), New York.	142 42	2,075 00	1,812 94	9,752 10	14,882 46
Institution of Mercy (Highly-first Street), New York.	55,000 00	30,000 00	190,000 00
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum.	387 54	384 07	790 36	3,069 50	85 50	1,182 50	5,864 47
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady.	111 78	1,483 64	175 25	1,770 64
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York.	10,162 58	1,632 20	1,000 00	5,161 27	2,764 54	26,720 59
Ladies' Union Relief Association, New York.	7,250 00	91 50	2,843 43	1,083 75	16,308 66
Le Comptons St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	924 91	919 30	1,741 00	2,571 38	6,149 54
New York Female Assistance Society.	83,575 29
New York Juvenile Asylum.	1,946 55	15,634 88
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society.	128 86	2,501 79	3,301 37	14,336 33	11,493 30
New York Seamen's Association.	398 65	56,899 73
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	183 58	1,060 68	4,491 69	7,833 18	11,741 24	13,660 39	16,399 34	13,569 76
Ontario County Orphan Asylum.	384 30	5,841 20	656 77	6,543 73	891 08	345 49	3,845 49
Ontario County Orphan Asylum.	5,546 00	634 73	583 05	1,331 76	207 35	3,952 17
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	801 97	3,187 02	719 09	15,598 51	2,179 49	7,000 00	35,969 87
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	4,580 37	1,749 50	5,933 10	182,879 46	197,499 36
Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern Division.	45 93	1,221 98	6,717 89	12,619 88	20,605 53
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	2,612 48	1,891 06	10,016 84	2,508 50	3,330 00	20,868 88
Orphans' Home, St. Peter's Church, Albany.	45 01	106 36	839 34	1,534 44	2,015 15
Oswego Orphan Asylum.	1,417 33	298 33	813 44	3,495 96	3,145 20	9,110 25
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing.	1,26 09	4,798 35	8,129 58	5,000 00	5,493 69	108 00	28,557 71
Poughkeepsie Orphan Home and Home for the Friendless.	79 89	641 86	1,367 16	700 00	10,538 00	1,085 00	2,013 69	16,444 59

TABLE XVIII.—(Continued).

NAME.	Cash on hand October 1, 1888.	For interest and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From State, under chap. 817 of laws of 1888.	From appro- priations by board of su- pervisors.	From appro- priations by cities or vil- lages.	By donations and volun- tary contri- butions.	For support of orphans, children & destitute persons.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	\$1,253 68	\$46 14	\$928 96	\$50 50	\$1,457 51	\$569 73	\$43 22	\$3,419 79
Rochester Industrial School	120 05	132 17	564 81	2,148 87	233 75	3,463 80
Rochester Orphan Asylum	650 57	885 09	\$763 42	3,183 15	1,038 38	8,235 97
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brook- lyn	3,870 70	7,687 45	38,339 70	32,102 29	71,920 14
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York	12,749 40	640 49	7,440 58	7,457 41	5,000 00	60,734 31	11,567 88	105,590 07
Sheltering Arms, New York	416 19	861 61	28,886 39	1,960 50	21,950 00	54,074 69
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York	5,000 00	5,000 00	10,000 00
Society for the Relief of Destitute Chil- dren of Seamen, Sung Harbor	945 49	76 73	3,000 00	6,809 54	6,188 81	16,990 57
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	413 62	2,089 55	4,889 00	6,133 65	3,976 25	17,892 07
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	6 33	254 54	876 00	256 00	6,744 56	8,137 43
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, New York	4,666 61	3,745 58	7,094 25	95,580 45	27,938 11	991 64	144,040 66	268,977 30
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	800 49	4,031 31	3,494 34	3,494 34	182 25	145 00	8,463 38
St. Barnabas House, New York	109 61	1,000 00	5,318 42	4,947 80	6,065 83
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	460 64	73 92	1,536 30	10,000 00	11,265 97	3,970 75	6,156 12	38,265 30
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	1,939 66	313 57	77 14	68 00	707 44	741 73	9 00	3,198 23	7,054 77
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buf- falo	11 60	544 19	483 66	716 00	6,087 00	7,842 45
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Syra- cuse
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	563 10	3,353 57	30 00	\$3,083 79	8,668 79
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	1,347 64	1,280 25	5,000 00	4,675 05	3,542 75	7,488 43
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Roch- ester	50 00	1,000 00	889 55	160 00	516 30	5,300 00	17,502 84
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buf- falo	65 61	2,320 50	4,556 38	8,892 63
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	269 39	1,300 24	235 00	1,630 25
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton	203 54	730 00	2,011 00	3,030 39
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	694 95	325 00	1,850 00	1,850 00	3,376 54
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	578 20	470 00	406 43	1,238 00	101 80	1,297 00	1,671 77	3,765 52
.....	408 00	3,300 00	4,000 00	10,390 68

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh, N. Y.	331 61	900 98	200 00	1,100 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	97 25	428 86
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	71 22	5,000 00	1,079 00	1,402 50	1,254 81	8,807 03
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia	15 00	92 00	107 00
St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	1,083 03	562 87	2,163 30	614 95	1,779 64	2,028 78	8,232 56
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	361 55	200 40	5,688 57	877 12	833 24	8,059 88
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	29 95	419 70	1,657 66	5,699 95	917 01	549 17	9,273 54
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	480 70	4,519 09	4,273 56	928 85	965 88	13,124 76
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	16 00	3,245 47	2,250 91	300 00	6,171 06
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	450 55	6,246 43	1,237 25	2,038 53	9,973 75
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	88 69	323 40	3,604 55	23,030 71	1,978 33	831 54	30,510 22
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton	81 74	419 40	1,400 00	1,000 00	1,400 00
Syracuse Home Association	8,788 42	1,940 42	25,014 83	37,244 91
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	149 00	8,329 72	1,333 00	2,451 79	12,114 51
Troy Orphan Asylum	239 91	1,242 34	2,276 64	3,307 82	414 13	2,406 02	10,635 86
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	2,313 53	2,951 06	5,869 03	559 23	18,746 75
Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of Children of our Volunteers, New York	4,589 82	97 10	12,292 92	1,005 02	36,279 89	54,264 75
Utica Orphan Asylum	3,934 72	515 30	2,233 00	2,303 76	452 22	10,113 50	19,552 50
Total	\$170,123 95	\$397,813 10	\$146,638 61	\$142,124 74	\$336,807 53	\$664,227 00	\$104,118 97	\$1,070,235 99	\$2,732,079 89

* From all sources.

[Senate No. 94.]

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures.

NAME.	For other indub- edness existing October 1, 1898.	For salaries and wages of offi- cers, teachers and other em- ployees and servants.	For support and maintenance of orphan, child- ren and desti- tute persons.	For insurance and permanent repairs and im- provement of the buildings	For investment.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand October 1, 1899.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$2,187 01	\$5,360 87	\$1,104 55	\$8,551 93	\$2,173 15
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	405 11	1,164 88	632 50	\$3,810 75	12,012 94	1,021 45
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	13,878 80	2,398 53	34,703 83	51,063 14	9,549 99
Association for the Relief of Respect- able Aged Indigent Females, N. Y. Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	1,716 28	10,220 41	1,439 13	\$4,500 00	1,625 00	19,500 82	4,845 40
Blind Mechanics' Association N. Y. Brooklyn Industrial School Assoc'n	\$769 00	143 53	2,410 89	618 47	1,270 81	5,498 69	233 55
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	*1,300 00	1,300 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Associa- tion, Eastern District.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Chil- dren, Auburn.....	3,473 10	10,669 86	3,355 68	17,497 63	3,509 29
Chapin Home for the Aged and In- firm, New York.....	*5,759 00	5,759 00	286 51
Charity Foundation of the Protes- tant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	636 00	7,101 51	13,063 55	20,164 36	2,905 88
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	3,883 44	473 49	4,923 90	481 97
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....
Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy.....	1,559 96	118 12	1,000 00	*73,178 46	4,750 50	22,341 40
Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island.....	500 00	1,005 29	23 20	1,500 00	3,027 45	43 01
Colored Home, New York.....	1,873 53	5,123 14	632 66	8,500 00	607 32	16,746 44	8,931 97
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York	2,325 00	13,106 73	1,004 00	6,036 63	23,383 63	1,960 50
Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brook- lyn.....	5,353 17	23,593 60	1,864 94	31,100 00	54,153 70	4,061 84
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath.....	2,696 00	2,317 87	9,613 00	3,125 03	436 00	25,768 90
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Or- phan Home, Buffalo.....	919 00	4,779 18	21,831 08	27,026 86	6,111 94
Five Points House of Industry, N. Y. Five Points Mission, New York.....	1,149 50	3,716 90	2,910 84	796 36	10,573 60	186 66
Free School, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville.....	5,678 66	11,084 12	16,672 19	25,023 75	58,453 73
.....	9,024 88	4,291 98	9,716 20	23,133 02	997 27
.....	1,830 00	1,075 00	215 75	180 00	3,260 75

[illegible]

TABLE XIX.—(Continued).

NAME.	For indebtedness upon real estate—principal.	For indebtedness upon real estate—interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1898.	For salaries and wages of officers, teachers and other employees and servants.	For support and maintenance of orphans, children and destitute persons.	For insurance repairs and improvement of the building and premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditure.	Cash on hand October 1, 1899.
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing	\$3,320 00	\$11,047 97	\$1,455 94	\$3,532 50	\$19,356 41	\$4,201 30
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	917 00	3,660 74	705 50	10,558 00	15,641 24	603 35
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	435 85	1,896 75	1,009 05	\$107 26	2,048 91	470 86
Rochester Industrial School	443 00	18 00	1,733 57	2,193 57	1,270 23
Rochester Orphan Asylum	1,778 87	4,380 01	666 38	872 12	7,635 38	600 59
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	\$2,313 89	3,785 00	52,560 57	13,047 41	54 00	71,760 87	189 27
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York
Sheltering Arms, New York	\$2,536 00	817 75	1,568 21	7,999 52	36,610 55	*83,523 95	93,523 95	12,065 12
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York	2,000 00	910 00	\$3,000 00	1,739 52	51,271 65	2,303 04
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Sung Harbor, Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, N. Y.	1,199 21	2,062 10	6,953 95	1,068 15	972 50	4,500 00	10,410 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	2,575 63	17,143 16	1,875 25	2,563 67	14,868 68	2,121 89
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	1,228 00	836 00	2,449 00	4,149 60	262 50	21,894 04
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, New York
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	15,019 71	3,113 21	16,129 18	12,339 38	74,639 09	151,421 34	3,576 81	276,238 23	7,089 07
St. Barnabas House, New York	820 00	2,660 84	1,057 62	2,000 00	6,538 46	2,054 83
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	1,189 50	6,243 01	743 57	615 01	8,791 09	234 83
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	832 50	17,110 65	3,807 09	12,200 00	34,000 84	5,362 46
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	2,778 50	1,122 76	933 46	1,249 83	843 55	6,432 99	621 73
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	145 00	428 00	2,115 38	6,152 00	353 00	8,192 88	391 03
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	*8,277 77	8,277 77	7,003 77
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	247 55	623 00	3,859 23	692 73	1,611 21	7,003 77	464 65
.....	741 00	2,866 17	40 56	4,968 07	844 85	10,450 63	7,053 19

St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	3,200 00	845 00	300 00	375 00	3,830 27	500 63	322 75	8,827 63	65 00
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	220 04	120 00	845 17	100 00	1,235 21	345 04
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum Caeandahua.....	1,000 00	2,000 39	30 00	3,030 39	16
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton.....	570 00	1,200 00	620 00	1,000 00	238 00	3,528 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	600 00	3,126 94	400 00	450 00	4,576 94
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	6,050 00	2,040 50	1,600 00	9,690 50	600 12
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh.....	175 00	470 00	1,160 00	1,233 95	196 00	109 00	3,327 95
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	26 38	26 38	402 48
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	1,046 85	945 00	5,762 06	1,063 12	8,807 08
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia.....	697 00	95 00	179 00	971 00
St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	350 00	2,417 84	800 26	1,373 82	1,330 83	7,766 95	11,272 17
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	800 00	365 00	5,981 56	249 19	165 33	7,561 08	498 80
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	2,811 33	333 95	1,003 45	933 38	1,093 03	9,195 14	42 40
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	413 25	519 22	91 00	9,441 84	854 20	600 25	12,519 76	605 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	600 00	1,447 25	248 86	3,033 00	620 70	178 00	6,150 56	20 50
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	672 75	1,784 05	5,019 63	1,538 42	4,961 01	13,343 11
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	21,033 33	1,363 80	780 00	5,792 81	333 00	29,372 94	1,137 35
Seagochan's Village Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton.....	85 00	27 50	238 23	1,975 13	2,336 86
Syracuse Home Association.....	300 00	1,778 00	33,311 87	137 74	35,327 06	1,717 25
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles, Troy.....	4,029 80	2,074 60	4,434 93	548 75	1,938 47	12,376 55
Troy Orphan Asylum, Versailles, Troy.....	251 87	5,000 54	680 00	7,275 71	151 50	160 50	13,550 12	84 81
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	3,507 40	1,675 79	9,109 39	4,003 99	275 37	18,661 94
Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of Children of our Volunteers, New York.....	2,326 70	3,294 33	20,104 26	11,992 79	8,363 83	46,132 61	8,132 14
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	4 83	1,632 97	5,937 51	1,048 75	9,600 00	477 50	18,690 95	8,661 55
Total	\$102,572 29	\$24,641 85	\$64,092 66	\$146,544 65	\$680,832 23	\$648,209 03	\$254,856 89	\$580,946 23	\$2,531,915 88	\$230,677 61

* For all purposes.

TABLE XX.—*Number of persons supported, and changes during the year.*

NAME.	Total supported.	Number of days.	Discharged.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1ST, 1869.				
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	130	84,796	25	64	41	105
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	32	6,919	11	21	21
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	679	54,750	515	27	71	66	164
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	102	32,850	9	93	93
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	83	18,771	9	27	47	74
Blind Mechanics' Association, New York.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	180	50,598	80	51	49	100
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	9,618
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	132	28,903	56	36	40	76
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	138	31,524	45	52	41	93
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	59	14,623	22	11	16	10	37
Childrens' Aid Society, New York.....	119,598
Childrens' Friend Society, Albany.....	24,364
Childrens' Home Society (Day Home), Troy.....	14,305
Church, Charity Foundation, of Long Island.....	87	14,680	12	25	34	16	76
Colored Home, New York.....	696	78,986	481	61	124	19	11	215
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York.....	837	97,005	72	167	98	265
Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.	109	26,565	24	85	85
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath.....	42	14,600	2	40	40
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	44	14,452	4	36	14	40
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	863	124,168	118	42	104	99	245
Five Points Mission, New York.....	80,000
Free School Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville.....	19,534

Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	104	58,089	40	110	44	154
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	48	10,932	11	13	24	37
Home for Homeless Girls, New York.....	115	10,950	90	14	11	25
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	94	7,941	13	23	22
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	94	6,688	86	8	8
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	60	14,119	23	23	16	98
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	181	10,313	63	38	98
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	10	1,366	3	7	7
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	16	3,830	1	15	15
Home of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	80	12,484	27	35	18	53
Home of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	680	64,158	64	408	148	586
House of Mercy, New York.....	93	12,870	56	24	13	87
House of Reception, Mariners' Harbor, Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....
Indson Orphan and Relief Association, Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York.....	55	13,568	25	11	19	30
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.....	61	13,679	23	26	14	39
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady.....	264	23,400	127	107	107
Ladies' Union Relief Association New York.....	71	71	71
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York.....	73	15,183	38	8	26	34
Ladies' Union Relief Association New York.....	97	4,093	17	75	80
Le Contreux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....
New York Female Assistance Society.....	45	14,497	1	19	25	44
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	1,431	200,750	866	461	94	555
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.....
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society.....	131	13,505	86	35	35
New York Seamen's Association.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	688	73,417	367	110	114	97	321
Ontario County Orphan Asylum.....	101	27,100	31	48	23	70
Ontario County Orphan Asylum.....	74	14,648	23	29	23	52
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	183	43,860	56	88	38	126
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	189	61,094	33	84	73	197
Orphan's Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern Division.....	40	12,880	2	20	18	38
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	160	42,786	10	68	72	140
Orphan's Home, St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	97	7,147	10	17	17
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	85	18,103	37	36	12	45
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing.....	166	86,770	40	84	42	126
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	75	20,173	15	49	11	60

TABLE XX.—(Continued).

NAME.	Total supported.	Number of days.	Discharged.	RESIDING OCTOBER 1st, 1880.			Total.
				Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	18	5,475	3	3	4	9	15
Rochester Industrial School	150	27,313	60	56	34	90
Rochester Orphan Asylum	796	27,646	73	333	460	793
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	1,027	247,847	188	411	484	899
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum New York	1,185	313,928	17	58	50	106
Sheltering Arms, New York	89	32,841	19	30	30
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York	141	7,300	34	56	51	107
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Sing Harbor	303	39,705	104	119	80	199
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	96	73,347	34	63	98
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	1,296	19,460	346	746	804	1,300
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, New York	88	331,735	65	17	7	90
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	2,163	8,044	2,131	86	8	7	41
St. Barnabas House, New York	199	23,000	46	89	64	153
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	94	32,943	5	6	13	19
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	135	6,634	89	96	96
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	63	33,477	13	50	80
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	123	15,427	47	76	76
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	84	30,744	4	80
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females New York	166	10,950	16	80	100
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	27	39,867	14	150	18
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	22	39,867	4	8	5	13
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	16	4,202	3	16
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton	41	6,299	11	48
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	5,045
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	11,440	80	80

St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	120	29,737	35	86	85
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh.....	•
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	110
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	149	32,843	39	40	70	5
St. Thomas Orphan Asylum, Belavia.....	15	1,368	10	5	98
St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	112	35,672	14	98	97
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	125	37,939	23	97	115
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	153	40,213	38	115	96
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	130	36,893	34	23	49
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	247	23,449	198	118
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	152	34,618	34	92
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	131	35,097	39	10
Susquehanna Valley Home and Indus- trial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton.....	10	230	4	27
Syracuse Home Association.....	91	4,430	64	27	91
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Desti- tute Indian Children, Versailles.....	92	30,714	1	40	60
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	103	29,463	23	37	127
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	183	46,578	56	164
Union Home and School for the Educa- tion and Maintenance of Children of our Volunteers, New York.....	996	103,284	123	58	77
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	131	29,099	54	26	10,134
Total.....	17,982	3,698,431	7,848	79	1,377	4,735	3,883

B.—HOSPITALS.

TABLE XXI.—List of Hospitals receiving State aid, with the date of their organization and incorporation.

NAME.	Location.	Organized in	INCORPORATED—	
			By the Legislature.	Under the general law.
Albany Hospital	Corner Howard and Eagle streets, Albany	1849	1849	1867.
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	Corner Howard and Eagle streets, Albany	1867	1867	
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	No. 85 Marion street, New York city	1822	1822	
Brooklyn City Hospital	Raymond street, Brooklyn	1845	1845	
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	No. 190 Washington street, Brooklyn	1868	May 4, 1868	
Buffalo General Hospital	No. 100 High street, Buffalo	1865		Novem'r 21, 1865.
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	No. 818 Main street, Buffalo	1848		January 24, 1848.
Home for Incurable, West Farms	West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y.	1866		April 6, 1866.
Long Island College Hospital	Henry street, Brooklyn	1858	1858	
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	Troy	1851	June 30, 1851	
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	No. 232 West Twenty-eight street, New York city	1852		January 5, 1852.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	Second avenue cor. Thirteenth st., New York city	1831	March 30, 1832	
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer	New York city	1868		
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	No. 128 Second avenue, New York city		April 14, 1863	
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	No. 157 Second avenue, New York city	1833	April 21, 1833	
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	No. 357 Fourth avenue	1860		
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	Main street, Buffalo		May 7, 1847	August 3, 1867.
Roosevelt City Hospital	Buffalo street	1866		
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	No. 120 Columbia street, Utica	1866		Decem'er 12, 1866.
St. Francis Hospital, New York	No. 101 Fifth street, New York city	1869	April 30, 1867.	
St. Francis Hospital, Brooklyn	No. 153 Clinton street, Brooklyn	1867		
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	West Clinton street, Rochester	1867		April 8, 1868.
St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo	No. 126 Edward street, Buffalo	1852		Septem'r 21, 1867.
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	Corner of Hicks and Congress streets, Brooklyn	1864	Febr'y 16, 1864	October 25, 1862.
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	No. 195 West Eleventh street, New York city	1849	April 13, 1857	
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	Elm street, Cooperstown	1870		Septem'r 19, 1868.
Troy Hospital	Eighth street, Troy	1849	1849	March 11, 1861.
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York	Corner Fifth st. and Fourth avenue, N. Y. city	1865	April 18, 1867.	

TABLE XXII.—*Value of property of all kinds, and indebtedness.*

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Bonds, stocks and other securities.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
					Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Hospital.....	\$48,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$28,275 00	\$78,275 00	\$1,606 25	\$1,606 25
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	25,000 00	1,000 00	57,000 00
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	120,000 00	18,000 00	81,000 00	202,000 00	\$27,000 00	27,000 00
Brooklyn City Hospital.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....
Buffalo General Hospital.....	56,800 00	13,800 00	7,000 00	77,600 00	14,356 49	14,356 49
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.....	75,000 00	5,500 00	80,500 00	11,112 44	11,112 44
House for Incurables, West Farms.....	12,000 00	7,500 00	81,000 00	45,500 00
Long Island College Hospital.....	70,000 00	7,500 00	77,500 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	80,000 00	12,000 00	92,000 00
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	32,601 13	3,153 04	100,844 17
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	65,000 00	2,000 00	128,811 25	193,811 25	6,819 40	6,819 40
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer*.....	16,000 00	2,500 00	18,500 00
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	40,000 00	3,000 00	43,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....
Providence Lamentic Asylum, Buffalo.....	40,000 00	2,000 00	42,000 00	13,965 00	7,000 00	20,965 00
Rochester City Hospital.....	60,000 00	3,500 00	55,000 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	15,000 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	16,000 00	13,237 84	906 85	14,144 69
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	28,333 00	6,436 00	34,769 00	525 00	4,238 00
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	57,000 00	10,000 00	76,000 00	13,665 00	13,665 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	12,500 00	2,000 00	9,000 00	14,500 00	10,500 00	13,000 79
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	206,000 00	25,000 00	231,000 00	11,010 00	2,500 79	13,510 79
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	13,300 00	3,000 00	16,300 00	3,800 00	1,185 74	4,985 74
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	30,000 00	10,000 00	40,000 00	2,000 00	4,000 00	6,000 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	64,500 00	6,547 42	7,738 98	78,806 40	22,000 00	3,793 87	25,793 87
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	4,500 00	1,000 00	2,050 00	7,550 00
Troy Hospital.....	70,000 00	3,000 00	73,000 00	12,000 00	9,342 95	21,342 95
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York.....	200,000 00	10,000 00	10,500 00	220,500 00
Total.....	\$1,431,624 13	\$159,436 46	\$380,805 23	\$1,971,935 82	\$162,011 84	\$28,723 88	\$244,735 72

* No report furnished.

TABLE XXIII.—Receipts for the year ending September 30th, 1869.

NAME.	Cash on hand October 1st, 1868.	For Interest and Divi- dends on In- vestments.	From State, Under Chap. 817 of Laws of 1868.	From Appro- priations by Board of Supervisors.	From Appro- priations by Cities or Villages.	By Donations and Volun- tary Contri- butions.	For Treatment or Support of Patients.	From all other sources.	Total Receipts.
Albany Hospital.	\$229 49	\$2,938 63	\$2,942 57	\$2,000 00	\$6,280 21	\$13,000 00	\$36,815 89
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary†	1,907 32	3,000 00	7,192 02
Asylum for Living in Women, New York	4,382 59	4,562 61	3,112 00	4,000 00	45,777 96	11,894 20	73,804 38
Brooklyn City Hospital.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.	252 36	671 57	9,728 25	3,644 29	9,780 30	1,333 62	26,275 51
Buffalo General Hospital.	118 75	4,751 50	5,938 35	460 00	15,490 64
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	1,914 50	1,000 00	18,643 85
Home for Incurables, West Farms.	191 89	1,710 00	4,000 00	1,845 35	30,613 01
Long Island College Hospital.	19,422 73	2,110 00	7,684 11	1,785 90	3,302 49	36,156 96
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.	577 29	11,494 13	22,507 90
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.	5,264 96	3,835 62	4,334 00	511 87	15,943 00
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.	11,863 00	1,000 00	80 00
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.	779 41	1,108 50	5,000 00	446 89	9,579 71
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.	176 00	10,500 00	6,000 00	20,803 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.	6,845 43
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.	20 00
Rochester City Hospital.	722 77	122 14	2,220 24	1,635 00	2,991 59	6,094 00	2,542 00	18,166 17
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	86 69	3,296 10	8,180 40	248 00	3,902 39
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.	98 84	411 50	9,950 00	3,000 00	761 83	4,028 80	2,230 01	11,088 43
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.	64,316 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.	5 00	2,206 50	8,304 58
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.	646 83	6,894 00	1,527 00	5,129 80	21,077 15	5,312 30	43,969 23
St. Mary's Living in Hospital, Buffalo	23 61	4,032 00	2,061 75	222 60	8,606 53
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.	6,000 00	600 00	15,600 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	438 28	385 06	16,926 33	8,022 20	27,358 35
Troy Hospital.	1,172 76	154 71	239 00	2,576 71	7,195 39
Troy Hospital, Cooperstown.	673 14	3,683 27	24,042 95
Wm. H. H. Hospital of the State of New York.	14,410 00	1,712 70	3,068 84	22,634 50
Total	\$35,805 71	\$28,823 83	\$38,573 87	\$27,936 13	\$41,270 51	\$114,990 82	\$148,814 61	\$38,500 84	\$574,716 32

* From all sources.

† Included with receipts of the Albany Hospital.

TABLE XXV.—*Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year.*

NAME.	In the Hospital.	Number of days sup-ported.	Number of out-door patients.	Remarks.
Albany Hospital.	414	14,708	...	
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	...	4,110	270	Includes hospital cases.
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.	75	18,274	276	
Brooklyn City Hospital.	356	...	1,584	Includes cases retained after operations.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.	...	24,259	...	
Buffalo General Hospital.	440	22,587	...	
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.	401	5,211	...	
Home for Incurables, West Farms.	20	11,488	...	
Long Island College Hospital.	519	11,745	...	
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.	383	19,770	...	Includes those in the insane department.
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.	659	...	906	Includes cases retained after operations.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.	...	8,600	144	Includes hospital cases.
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer.	122	...	1,291	
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.	...	9,500	...	
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.	...	24,692	...	
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.	75	5,614	...	
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.	391	19,648	...	
Rochester City Hospital.	29	34,919	...	
St. Elizabeth Hospital and Home, Utica.	767	3,972	653	
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.	...	60,000	...	
St. Francis Hospital, New York.	73	13,453	...	
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.	1,151	43,490	...	
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.	112	34,386	...	
St. Mary's Living-in Hospital, Buffalo.	504	9,557	...	
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.	841	11,745	...	
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	29	...	1,369	
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.	116	
Troy Hospital.	236	
Wohlan's Hospital of the State of New York.	7,907	899,671	15,713	
Total.				

C.—DISPENSARIES.
TABLE XXVI.—List of Dispensaries receiving State aid, with their Location, date of Organization, and Incorporation.

NAME.	Location.	Incorporated— By the Legislature.	Under the general law.
Albany City Dispensary.....	No. 7 Plain street, Albany.....	1868	May 23, 1868.
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	In the Hospital building, Howard street, Albany.....	1868	
Bond St. New Homoeopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Square Branch, New York.....	No. 50 Bond street, New York city.....	1865	February 25, 1862.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.....	1846	March 14, 1850.
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	No. 7 Tillary street, Brooklyn.....	1846	
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	No. 235 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	1853	December 24, 1852.
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	No. 184 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.....	1847	
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	Buffalo.....	1847	October 15, 1867.
Buffalo Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	No. 260 Main street, Buffalo.....	1851	March —, 1851.
Brooklyn Dispensary, New York.....	No. 401 Second avenue, New York city.....	1851	
Dispensary of the Long Island College and Hospital for Women.....	Corner Henry and Pacific streets, Brooklyn.....	1858	
Dispensary of the N. Y. Medical College and Hospital.....	No. 239 Twentieth street, New York city.....	1857	
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	Troy.....	1849	
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	No. 223 East Twenty-sixth street, New York city.....	1846	February —, 1869.
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	No. 57 Essex street, New York city.....	1832	March 9, 1867.
German Dispensary, New York.....	Junction of Gates and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn.....	1867	
Hartman Dispensary, New York.....	No. 8 Third street, New York city.....	1858	February 24, 1869.
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	Fourth avenue, between 124th and 125th sts., N. Y. city.....	1868	
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry.....	New York city.....	1860	December —, 1866.
Manhattanville Dispensary.....	No. 115 East Twentieth street, New York city.....	1860	May —, 1862.
Metropolitan Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	New York city.....	1860	June —, 1860.
New York Dispensary.....	Manhattanville, New York city.....	1868	
New York Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	No. 54 Bleeker street, New York city.....	1790	April 8, 1795.
New York Infirmary Dispensary.....	No. 137 Center street, New York city.....	1860	November 28, 1828.
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	No. 199 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city.....	1827	February 18, 1862.
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	Corner Waverly Place and Christopher st., N. Y. city.....	1862	November 30, 1864.
Northeastern Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	No. 222 East Fifty-ninth street, New York city.....	1868	July 7, 1852.
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	No. 307 East Fifty-fifth street, New York city.....	1862	
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	Corner Thirty-sixth street and Ninth ave., N. Y. city.....	1866	January 27, 1867.
Poughkeepsie Dispensary.....	No. 10 South Bridge street, Poughkeepsie.....	1866	
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York.....	New York city.....	1851	April —, 1867.
Western Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	No. 433 West Thirty-seventh street, New York city.....	1851	
Williamsburgh Dispensary.....	No. 131 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.....	1851	
Yorkville Dispensary.....	Third avenue, between 83d and 84th streets, N. Y. city.....	

TABLE XIX.—(Continued).

NAME.	For indebtedness upon real estate—principal.	For indebtedness upon real estate—interest.	For other indebtedness October 1, 1898.	For salaries and wages of officers, teachers and other employees and servants.	For support and maintenance of orphans, children and destitute persons.	For insurance and permanent repairs and improvement of the building and premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditure.	Cash on hand October 1, 1899.
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing	\$3,380 00	\$11,047 97	\$1,455 94	\$3,533 50	\$19,356 41	\$4,301 30
Pongkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	917 00	3,660 74	705 50	10,538 00	16,841 94	603 35
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	435 85	1,396 75	1,009 05	\$107 36	2,948 91	470 69
Rochester Industrial School	443 00	18 00	18 00	1,733 57	2,193 57	1,370 23
Rochester Orphan Asylum	1,776 87	4,380 01	666 88	873 13	7,635 88	600 59
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	3,735 00	53,560 57	13,047 41	54 00	71,700 87	189 27
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York
Sheltering Arms, New York	1,568 81	7,999 52	36,610 55	98,593 93	12,066 12
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York	1,739 52	51,271 65	2,803 04
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Sing Harbor	2,082 10	6,953 95	1,088 15	4,500 00	10,410 00
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan Children of Seamen, Sing Harbor	2,875 63	17,143 16	1,875 25	972 50	2,563 57	14,868 68	2,121 89
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	2,449 00	4,149 60	282 50	21,894 04
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, New York	12,339 39	74,639 09	151,431 84	3,576 81	276,238 23	7,039 07
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	620 00	2,660 84	1,037 69	2,000 00	6,338 46	2,054 93
St. Barnabas House, New York	1,189 50	6,949 01	7,413 57	615 01	9,701 09	2,324 83
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	682 50	17,110 65	3,807 69	12,300 00	34,000 84	5,362 46
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	983 48	1,949 89	343 55	6,432 99	621 78
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	2,115 88	5,153 00	353 00	8,199 38	391 09
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Syracuse
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	633 00	3,889 23	692 78	8,277 77	7,003 77
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	741 00	3,866 17	40 56	4,958 07	10,450 63	7,053 19

St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	3,200 00	845 00	900 00	378 00	3,330 27	500 63	322 75	8,827 63	65 00
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	220 04	130 00	845 17	100 00	1,235 21	345 64
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum Canandaigua.....	1,000 00	2,000 39	30 00	3,030 39	16
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton.....	570 00	1,200 00	620 00	1,000 00	238 00	3,528 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	600 00	3,136 94	400 00	450 00	4,576 94
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	6,050 00	2,040 50	1,600 00	9,690 50	600 12
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh.....	175 00	470 00	1,160 00	1,233 95	196 00	109 00	3,327 95
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	36 38	26 38	402 48
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	1,046 85	945 00	5,762 06	1,063 12	8,807 03
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia.....	697 00	95 00	179 00	971 00
St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	350 00	2,417 84	800 26	1,373 82	1,330 83	7,766 95	11,272 17	498 80
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	800 00	965 00	5,981 56	249 19	165 33	7,561 08	42 40
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	2,811 33	333 95	1,003 45	953 38	1,093 03	9,195 14	605 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	600 00	413 25	519 22	91 00	9,441 84	854 20	600 25	12,519 76	20 50
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	672 75	1,447 25	248 86	3,033 00	620 70	178 00	6,150 56
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	1,784 05	5,019 63	1,538 42	4,961 01	13,343 11	1,137 93
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	21,053 33	1,363 80	750 00	5,792 81	383 00	29,372 94
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton.....	86 00	27 50	298 23	1,975 13	2,336 86
Syracuse Home Association.....	300 00	1,778 00	33,311 87	137 14	35,527 06	1,717 25
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	4,099 80	2,074 60	4,434 93	548 75	1,988 47	12,376 55
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	231 87	5,000 54	680 00	7,275 71	151 50	160 50	13,550 12	84 81
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	3,507 40	1,675 79	9,199 39	4,003 99	275 37	18,661 94
Union Home and School for the Education of our Volunteers, New York.....	2,286 70	3,294 93	20,194 36	11,992 79	8,363 83	46,132 61	8,132 14
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	4 83	1,632 37	5,987 51	1,048 75	9,600 00	477 50	18,690 95	8,861 55
Total.....	\$103,572 29	\$34,841 85	\$64,092 66	\$146,544 65	\$680,853 23	\$648,209 06	\$254,856 89	\$550,946 23	\$2,531,915 88	\$230,077 61

* For all purposes.

TABLE XX.—*Number of persons supported, and changes during the year.*

NAME.	Total supported.	Number of days.	Discharged.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1st, 1869.				
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	130	34,796	25	64	41	105
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	32	6,919	11	21	21
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	679	54,750	515	27	71	66	164
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	102	32,850	9	93	93
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo, N. Y.....	83	18,771	9	27	47	74
Blind Mechanics' Association, New York.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	180	50,598	80	51	49	100
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	9,618
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	122	28,903	56	36	40	76
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	138	31,524	45	52	41	93
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	59	14,623	22	11	16	10	37
Childrens' Aid Society, New York.....	119,596
Childrens' Friend Society, Albany.....	24,364
Childrens' Home Society (Day Home), Troy.....	14,305
Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island.....	87	14,680	12	25	34	16	75
Colored Home, New York.....	686	78,986	461	61	124	119	11	315
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York.....	337	37,005	72	167	98	265
Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	109	26,565	24	85	85
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....
Episcopal Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	42	14,600	2	40	40
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	44	14,452	4	26	14	40
Five Points Mission, New York.....	363	124,168	118	42	104	99	245
Free School Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville.....	80,000
.....	19,534

	194	53, 689	40	110	44	154
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	46	10, 932	11	37
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	115	10, 960	90	11	25
Home for Homeless Girls, New York.....	84	7, 941	13	23
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	84	608	86	8
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	60	14, 119	23	16	88
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	181	10, 312	83	88
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	10	1, 866	3	7
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	16	3, 860	1	15
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	80	12, 464	27	18	53
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	639	64, 122	67	148	856
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	83	12, 870	56	13	87
House of Mercy, New York.....
House of Reception, Mariners' Harbor.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	55	18, 558	85	11	19	80
Irish Orphan and Relief Association, New York.....	61	13, 679	23	25	14	39
Institution of New York (East Houston Street), New York.....	294	23, 400	127	107
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.....	71	15, 183	71	71
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	73	38	8	26	34
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady.....	4, 098
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York.....	97	7, 760	17	80
Ladies' Union Relief Association New York.....
Le Contout's St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	45	14, 497	1	25	44
New York Female Assistance Society.....	1, 431	200, 760	866	19	555
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	461	94
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.....	131	13, 505	86	35
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society.....
New York Seamen's Association.....	688	78, 417	367	114	97	391
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	101	27, 100	81	48	23	70
Ontario County Orphan Asylum.....	74	14, 648	23	29	23	59
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	193	43, 850	56	88	38	126
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	199	61, 094	33	84	73	157
Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern Division.....	40	12, 880	3	20	18	38
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	150	43, 786	10	68	73	140
Orphans' Home, St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	27	7, 147	10	17	17
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	85	18, 103	37	36	13	46
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing.....	166	85, 770	40	84	42	126
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	75	30, 173	15	49	11	60

TABLE XX.—(Continued).

NAME.	Total supported.	Number of days.	Discharged.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1st, 1890.			
				Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	18	5,475	3	2	4	9	15
Rochester Industrial School.....	150	27,313	60	56	34	90
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	796	27,446	73	223	490	723
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	1,027	247,847	188	411	498	889
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum New York.....	1,135	313,928	17	58	60	108
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	39	32,841	19	20	20
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.....	141	7,300	34	56	51	107
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Sing Harbor.....	303	39,706	104	119	80	199
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	96	78,947	34	63	63
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo.....	1,296	19,460	346	746	204	960
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	88	331,735	63	17	7	23
St. Barnabas House, New York.....	2,192	8,014	2,121	36	8	7	41
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.....	196	23,000	46	89	64	153
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	34	32,843	5	6	13	19
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	135	6,624	39	96	96
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	63	33,477	12	50	50
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	123	15,427	47	76	76
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females New York.....	34	30,744	4	80	80
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	166	10,950	16	150	150
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	27	29,867	14	8	5	13
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	23	4,202	4	18	18
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton.....	16	6,329	3	13	13
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	41	5,045	11	30	30
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	41	11,440	11

St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	120	20,727	35	85	85
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	149	32,843	39	70	110
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia	15	1,388	10	5	5
St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	112	35,672	14	98	98
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	125	37,939	23	97	97
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	153	40,213	38	115	115
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	130	36,893	34	96	96
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	247	23,449	193	23	49
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	152	34,618	34	118	118
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	131	33,097	39	93
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton	10	230	4	10
Syracuse Home Association	91	4,480	64	27
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	92	30,714	1	40	91
Troy Orphan Asylum	108	29,463	23	37	40
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	183	46,578	56	127
Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of Children of our Volunteers, New York	296	103,254	193	38	164
Utica Orphan Asylum	131	27,099	54	26	77
Total	17,962	3,698,431	7,848	79	1,377	4,795	3,583	10,134		

B.—HOSPITALS.

TABLE XXI.—List of Hospitals receiving State aid, with the date of their organization and incorporation.

NAME.	Location.	Organized in	INCORPORATED—	
			By the Legislature.	Under the general law.
Albany Hospital	Corner Howard and Eagle streets, Albany	1849	1849	1867.
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	Corner Howard and Eagle streets, Albany	1867	1867	
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	No. 95 Marion street, New York city	1832	1832	
Brooklyn City Hospital	Raymond street, Brooklyn	1845	1845	
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	No. 199 Washington street, Brooklyn	1868	May 4, 1868	
Buffalo General Hospital	No. 100 High street, Buffalo	1865		Novem'r 9, 1865.
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	No. 818 Main street, Buffalo	1849		January 24, 1849.
Home for Incurable, West Farms	West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y.	1863		April 6, 1864.
Long Island College Hospital	Henry street, Brooklyn	1859	1858	
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	Troy	1851	June 30, 1851	
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	No. 232 West Twenty-eight street, New York city	1883		January 5, 1883.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	Second avenue cor. Thirtieth st., New York city	1831	March 20, 1833	
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer	New York city	1868		Decem'er 13, 1868.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	No. 128 Second avenue, New York city		April 14, 1863	
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	No. 187 Second avenue, New York city		April 21, 1863	
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	Main street, Buffalo	1862	May 7, 1847	August 3, 1867.
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	Buffalo street	1860		Decem'er 12, 1866.
Rochester City Hospital	No. 120 Columbia street, Utica	1866		April 30, 1867.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	No. 331 Pine street, Buffalo	1861		
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo	No. 405 Fifth street, New York city	1865	March 22, 1866	
St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn	No. 153 Clinton street, Brooklyn	1868		April 3, 1868.
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	West avenue, Rochester	1867		Septem'r 21, 1867.
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Rochester	No. 126 Edward street, Buffalo	1853		October 23, 1853.
St. Peter's Hospital, Buffalo	Corner of Hicks and Congress streets, Brooklyn	1864	Febr'y 16, 1866	
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	No. 195 West Eleventh street, New York city	1849	April 13, 1857	
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	Elm street, Cooperstown	1867		Septem'r 19, 1868.
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	Eight street, Troy	1849		March 11, 1861.
Troy Hospital	Corner Fifth st. and Fourth avenue, N. Y. city	1849	April 18, 1857	
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York		1855		

TABLE XXII.—*Value of property of all kinds, and indebtedness.*

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Bonds, stocks and other securities.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
					Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Hospital.....	\$48,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$25,275 00	\$78,275 00	\$1,606 25	\$1,606 25
Albany Ophthalmic Eye and Ear Infirmary.....
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	25,000 00	1,000 00	31,000 00	57,000 00
Brooklyn City Hospital.....	120,000 00	18,000 00	64,000 00	202,000 00	\$27,000 00	27,000 00
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....
Buffalo General Hospital.....	55,800 00	18,500 00	7,000 00	77,600 00	14,356 49	14,356 49
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.....	75,000 00	5,500 00	80,500 00	11,112 44	11,112 44
Home for Incurables, West Farms.....	12,000 00	5,500 00	17,500 00
Long Island College Hospital.....	70,000 00	7,500 00	31,000 00	108,500 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	80,000 00	12,000 00	92,000 00
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	23,631 13	8,153 04	65,000 00	100,844 17
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	65,000 00	2,000 00	128,811 25	195,811 25	6,819 40	6,819 40
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer.....	16,000 00	3,500 00	19,500 00
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	40,000 00	3,000 00	43,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....
Providence Lunatic Hospital, Buffalo.....	13,965 00	7,000 00	20,965 00
Rochester City Hospital.....	40,000 00	2,000 00	42,000 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	60,000 00	3,500 00	1,500 00	65,000 00	13,237 84	906 85	14,144 69
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	15,000 00	1,000 00	16,000 00
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	28,335 00	6,436 00	34,769 00	3,833 00	4,366 00
St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo.....	57,000 00	10,000 00	9,000 00	76,000 00	13,665 00	13,665 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	12,500 00	2,000 00	14,500 00	10,500 00	2,500 79	13,000 79
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	206,000 00	25,000 00	231,000 00	11,010 00	19,575 10	30,585 10
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	13,300 00	3,000 00	16,300 00	1,185 74	4,985 74
St. Peter's Hospital, Buffalo.....	30,000 00	10,000 00	40,000 00	22,000 00	4,000 00	26,000 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	64,500 00	6,547 42	7,758 98	78,806 40	8,793 87	25,738 87
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	4,500 00	1,000 00	2,050 00	7,550 00
Troy Hospital.....	70,000 00	3,000 00	73,000 00	12,000 00
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York.....	200,000 00	10,000 00	10,500 00	220,500 00	9,242 95	21,842 95
Total.....	\$1,431,624 13	\$159,436 46	\$380,805 23	\$1,971,955 82	\$162,011 84	\$62,723 88	\$244,735 73

* No report furnished.

TABLE XXIII.—Receipts for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

NAME.	Cash on hand October 1st, 1898.	For Interest and Divi- dends on In- vestments.	From State, under Chap. 817 of Laws of 1886.	From Appro- priations by Board of Supervisors.	From Appro- priations by Cities or Villages.	By Donations and Volun- tary Contri- butions.	For Treatm't or Support of Patients.	From all other sources.	Total Receipts.
Albany Hospital	\$229 49	\$2,958 63	\$2,342 57	\$2,000 00	\$35 00	\$6,280 21	\$12,000 00	\$26,815 89
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary†	7,192 02
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	1,317 30	1,907 32	3,000 00	967 40	11,894 30	73,804 38
Brooklyn City Hospital	4,352 59	4,562 61	3,112 00	4,000 00	75 00	45,777 98
Brooklyn General and Ear Hospital	671 57	23,275 51
Brooklyn Eye Hospital	262 36	9,738 25	3,644 39	3,459 41	9,730 30	1,393 62	15,490 64
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	118 75	1,914 50	4,751 50	5,557 75	5,938 35	460 00	18,643 85
Home for Incurables, West Farms	1,000 00	11,845 35	3,884 00	30,613 01
Long Island College Hospital	19,422 73	191 80	1,710 00	4,000 00	1,735 90	38,156 94
Long Island College Hospital	577 29	2,110 00	\$14,041 43	7,684 11	250 00	11,404 13	32,507 90
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	5,264 96	3,535 62	4,334 00	8,501 45	511 87	15,948 00
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	11,863 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	80 00
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	779 41	1,108 50	5,000 00	446 80	9,579 71
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	176 00	10,500 00	6,000 00	2,543 00	30,803 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	6,865 43	6,865 43
Provident Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	18,166 17
Rochester City Hospital	722 77	123 14	2,220 24	1,655 00	2,991 59	731 00	8,180 40	248 00	3,902 39
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	86 69	1,679 27	1,608 00	523 43	11,096 43
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	98 84	411 50	3,236 10	761 83	211 30	4,093 80	2,230 01	64,316 00
St. Francis' Hospital, New York	9,950 00	3,000 00	51,166 00	200 00	8,304 58
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	5 00	3,583 00	2,206 50	2,510 06	43,980 23
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	646 88	6,834 00	1,537 00	5,129 80	8,462 10	21,077 15	5,312 30	8,606 83
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	23 61	4,052 00	2,216 87	2,061 75	223 60	15,600 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	6,000 00	9,030 00	600 00	29,386 55
St. Vincent's Hospital, Brooklyn	438 28	385 06	2,616 68	16,339 33	9,022 20	2,576 71
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	1,172 76	134 71	3,052 21	673 14	3,685 27	24,042 95
Troy Hospital	14,410 00	1,712 70	3,068 84	22,684 50
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York
Total	\$35,805 71	\$28,923 83	\$38,573 87	\$27,986 13	\$41,270 51	\$114,990 82	\$148,814 61	\$38,500 84	\$574,716 82

* From all sources.

† Included with receipts of the Albany Hospital.

TABLE XXIV.—Expenditures.

NAME.	For Indebtedness upon Real Estate.	For Indebtedness upon Real Estate, Interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888.	For Salaries and Compensation of Surgeons, Physicians, Attendants, and Servants.	For Medicine, Surgical Instruments, and Books.	For Insurance, and permanent repairs and improvement of the premises.	For Investment.	For all other purposes.	Total Expenditures.	Cash on hand October 1, 1889.
Albany Hospital	\$10,000 00			\$1,885 50	\$1,265 25	\$1,823 82		\$8,437 84	\$23,422 43	\$2,393 46
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary				698 00	11 12	466 74	\$131 35	9,993 58	4,502 67	2,080 35
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.				6,953 28	1,654 52	2,767 96	2,000 00	59,957 24	73,393 10	471 28
Brooklyn City Hospital										
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital										
Buffalo General Hospital			\$13,451 92	3,925 46	884 28	1,485 50		6,210 44	25,256 90	18 61
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity			1,137 50	590 49	590 49	1,984 83		7,399 50	15,455 85	34 79
Home for Incurable West Farms.			9,774 13	4,775 26	983 73	371 12	3,000 00	9,245 64	18,492 44	151 41
Long Island College Hospital	1,179 45		166 59	730 44	1,017 09	19,409 54		6,841 06	29,237 58	1,375 43
Marshall Hall Infirmary, New York				6,165 75	495 11	2,760 61		29,542 41	35,894 89	263 98
Marshall Hall Infirmary, New York				3,761 27	2,133 15		1,405 26	12,553 97	19,843 65	2,064 25
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary				1,545 90	1,639 84	9,423 04		9,153 62	21,762 40	
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer										
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	2,000 00	\$213 27		350 00		198 38		6,394 10	9,065 75	482 96
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	12,500 00	1,170 00	165 00	2,270 00	67 00	250 00		954 00	17,476 00	3,327 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital				1,016 00	100 00			6,520 53	6,520 53	344 85
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.		870 00	1,584 00	1,177 97	704 33	158 00		2,075 00	5,845 00	
Rochester City Hospital			9,340 37	35 06	150 61	27 60		13,104 33	18,045 00	121 71
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Buffalo					221 18	311 67	750 06	3,638 06	3,851 33	51 06
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo	1,000 00	82 00	941 63	720 00	300 00	250 00	9,000 00	20,212 00	64,316 06	913 41
St. Francis Hospital, New York.	21,334 00		2,590 00	240 70	445 39	1,129 23		3,397 42	7,863 84	440 74
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	2,000 00	650 00		3,793 55	1,538 29	3,213 79		13,046 98	43,579 05	110 18
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	5,095 00	713 69	16,487 75	1,248 85	107 49	620 69		4,008 80	2,576 53	30 00
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	672 75				1,100 00	1,100 00		9,800 00	18,140 00	
St. Peter's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	6,000 00	140 00		2,420 24	1,080 64	940 17		13,563 00	27,976 95	1,411 60
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	3,000 00	1,627 00	5,245 90	601 50	87 75	506 00		2,435 34	6,281 34	814 00
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	554 00	146 68		700 00	614 57	1,781 00	2,050 00	4,738 19	23,042 95	
Troy Hospital	10,000 00	1,214 19						22,066 23	22,066 23	568 27
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York										
Total	\$75,335 20	\$6,826 83	\$50,413 84	\$46,512 33	\$17,145 83	\$45,889 19	\$18,336 55	\$296,342 00	\$560,801 77	\$16,077 40

* For all purposes.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year.

NAME.	In the Hospital.	Number of days supported.	Number of out-door patients.	Remarks.
Albany Hospital.	414	14,708	270	
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	75	4,110	276	Includes hospital cases.
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	356	18,274	1,534	Includes cases retained after operations.
Brooklyn City Hospital.	440	24,259	
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.	401	22,587	
Buffalo General Hospital.	20	5,211	
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.	519	11,488	
Home for Incurables, West Farms.	383	11,745	
Long Island College Hospital.	659	19,770	906	Includes those in the insane department.
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	9,270	Includes cases retained after operations.
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	144	Includes hospital cases.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	122	3,600	
New York Hospital for Treatment of Cancer.	1,291	
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.	75	9,500	
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.	331	24,692	
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.	29	6,614	
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.	101	19,648	
Rochester City Hospital	797	34,912	
St. Elizabeth Hospital and Home, Utica	72	3,972	653	
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo	1,151	60,000	
St. Francis Hospital, New York	112	13,453	
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.	604	43,490	
St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo.	841	34,396	
St. Peter's Hospital, Buffalo.	23	2,537	
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	116	11,745	
Thanksgiving Hospital, New York.	236	1,369	
Troy Hospital	7,807	899,671	15,713	
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York	
Total.	7,807	899,671	15,713	

C.—DISPENSARIES.

TABLE XXVI.—List of Dispensaries receiving State aid, with their Location, date of Organization, and Incorporation.

NAME.	Location.	Incorporated— By the Legislature.	Under the general law.
Albany City Dispensary	No. 7 Plain street, Albany	1868	May 23, 1868.
Albany Hospital Dispensary	In the Hospital building, Howard street, Albany	1868	
Bond Street Homoeopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Square Branch, New York	No. 59 Bond street, New York city	1855	February 25, 1862.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn	1846	March 14, 1850.
Brooklyn City Dispensary	No. 3 Tillary street, Brooklyn	1846	
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	No. 214 Madison avenue, Brooklyn	1852	December 24, 1852.
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary	No. 186 Atlantic street, Brooklyn	1857	
Buffalo City Dispensary	Buffalo	1847	
Buffalo Homoeopathic Dispensary	No. 490 Main street, Buffalo	1867	
Camden Dispensary, New York	No. 401 Second street, New York city	1851	October 15, 1867.
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital	Corner Henry and Pacific streets, Brooklyn	1858	March —, 1851.
Dispensary of the N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women	No. 238 Twentieth street, New York city	1849	
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	Troy	1849	
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York	No. 323 East Twenty-sixth street, New York city	1866	February —, 1869.
Eastern Dispensary, New York	No. 57 Essex street, New York city	1832	March 9, 1867.
German Dispensary, New York	Junction of Gates and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn	1867	
Hoffman Dispensary, New York	No. 8 Third street, New York city	1853	April 25, 1839.
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York	Fourth avenue, between 134th and 125th sts., N. Y. city	1863	February 24, 1869.
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry	New York city	1860	December —, 1866.
Manhattanville Dispensary	No. 115 East Twentieth street, New York city	1860	May —, 1862.
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York	Manhattanville, New York city	1868	
New York Dispensary	No. 54 Bleeker street, New York city	1790	June —, 1860.
New York Homoeopathic Dispensary	No. 137 Center street, New York city	1860	
New York Infirmary Dispensary	No. 169 West Thirty-Fourth street, New York city	1860	April 8, 1795.
Northern Dispensary, New York	No. 128 Second avenue, New York city	1837	November 23, 1838.
Northeastern Dispensary, New York	Corner Waverly Place and Christopher st., N. Y. city	1862	February 16, 1862.
Northwestern Dispensary, New York	No. 223 East Fifty-ninth street, New York city	1868	November 30, 1868.
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	No. 307 East Fifty-fifth street, New York city	1863	July 7, 1852.
Poughkeepsie Dispensary	Corner Thirty-sixth street and Ninth ave., N. Y. city	1866	January 27, 1867.
Poughkeepsie Homoeopathic Dispensary	New York city	1866	
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York	No. 10 South Bridge street, Poughkeepsie	1866	
Williamsburgh Dispensary	No. 433 West Thirty-seventh street, New York city	1851	April —, 1851.
Yorkville Dispensary	No. 131 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.	1851	March —, 1867.
	Third avenue, between 82d and 84th streets, N. Y. city	

TABLE XXVII.—*Value of property of all kinds, and indebtedness.*

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Bonds, stocks and other securities.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
					Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Dispensary.....		\$250 00		\$250 00		\$200 00	\$200 00
Albany Hospital Dispensary*.....		845 00		845 00			
Bond St. Homeopathic Disp. and Tompkins Square Branch, New York.....		1,000 00	\$7,100 00	14,100 00			644 61
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	\$6,000 00	800 00		12,000 00		138 81	138 81
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....		1,000 00		1,000 00	\$644 61	809 99	809 99
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	12,000 00		1,000 00	13,000 00		392 56	392 56
Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary.....		130 00		130 00			
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	60,000 00			60,000 00			
Buffalo Homeopathic Dispensary.....							
Denuth Dispensary, New York.....							
Dispensary of Long Island College Hospital*.....							
Dispensary of Troy Hospital*.....		2,500 00		2,500 00			14,500 00
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	16,000 00	2,500 00	20,500 00	39,000 00	14,500 00		
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....		200 00		200 00		192 53	192 53
Gates A. Home Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....						60 00	60 00
German Dispensary, New York.....		225 66		225 66			
Harlem Dispensary, New York.....							
Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York†.....							
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry.....							
Manhattanville Dispensary†.....		125 00		125 00			
Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	92,000 00	1,500 00	1,600 00	95,100 00	20,000 00	3,000 00	23,000 00
New York Dispensary.....							
New York Homeopathic Dispensary.....							
New York Infirmary Dispensary*.....		2,000 00	19,000 00	21,000 00		150 00	150 00
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	10,000 00	250 00	2,400 00	2,650 00			
Northeastern Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.....							
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	82,500 00			82,500 00	30,000 00	12,500 00	42,500 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....							
Poughkeepsie Homeopathic Dispensary.....		30 00		30 00			
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York.....							
Western Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.....							
Williamsburgh Dispensary.....		1,000 00		1,000 00			
Yorkville Dispensary.....		600 00		600 00		100 00	100 00
Total.....	\$277,500 00	\$13,953 66	\$51,400 00	\$342,853 66	\$65,144 61	\$17,043 39	\$82,188 00

* Included in the report of the hospital.

† No report furnished.

TABLE XXVIII.—Receipts for the year ending November 30th, 1869.

NAME.	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1869.	Interest & dividends on investments.	From State under ch. 817, laws of 1868.	From ap- propriations by board su- pervisors	From ap- propriations by villages or cities	By dona- tions and voluntary contributions.	For treat- ment or support of patients.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Dispensary			\$500 00			\$788 75			\$1,288 75
Albany Hospital Dispensary*									
Bond street Homoeopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Square Branch			1,500 00		\$3,500 00	815 00			5,815 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary†									
Brooklyn City Dispensary	\$312 23	\$496 06	700 00		588 46	670 00			2,767 75
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary						188 80		\$897 85	991 65
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary	28 67		400 00		588 46	160 00			1,177 13
Buffalo City Dispensary	676 06		500 00					107 24	1,283 30
Buffalo Homoeopathic Dispensary	16 00					46 00	\$4 00		66 00
Demitt Dispensary, New York								\$10,032 29	10,032 29
Dispensary of Long Island College Hospital	253 74		500 00				2,475 13		3,228 87
Dispensary of Troy Hospital*									
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York			1,000 00		1,000 00	3,000 00		560 00	5,560 00
Eastern Dispensary, New York		1,623 35	1,000 00		1,000 00	610 00		1,139 00	5,272 35
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.					588 44	125 00		\$2,633 00	713 44
German Dispensary, New York									2,633 00
Harlem Dispensary	104 98				500 00	418 05			1,023 03
Hoffman Dispensary, New York†								\$750 00	750 00
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York									
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry.								\$918 05	918 05
Manhattanville Dispensary						385 03			385 03
Metropolitan Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York		1,630 48			16,000 00	6,485 00		55,958 69	80,122 95
New York Dispensary	48 78				2,000 00	931 47			4,474 40
New York Homoeopathic Dispensary	42 93		1,500 00						
New York Infirmary Dispensary*		1,553 25			1,000 00	1,888 10		48 45	5,762 26
Northern Dispensary, New York	764 46		500 00		1,000 00	400 53		130 00	2,040 13
Northeastern Dispensary, New York	19 30		500 00						
Northeastern Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York†								2,086 10	2,115 08
Northwestern Dispensary, New York	79 08								
Orthopaedic Dispensary, New York†						253 23	72 00		725 22
Poughkeepsie Homoeopathic Dispensary			400 00					\$658 00	658 00
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York								\$2,686 00	2,686 00
Western Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York								\$1,808 59	1,808 59
Williamsburgh Dispensary									2,000 00
Yorkville Dispensary						1,000 00			
Total	\$2,346 20	\$5,303 14	\$9,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$27,705 86	\$18,060 25	\$2,531 13	\$80,273 16	\$145,999 24

* Included in the report of the hospital.

† No report furnished.

‡ From all sources.

TABLE XXIX.—*Expenditures.*

NAME.	For indebted- ness upon real estate, princ- pal.	For indebted- ness upon inter- est.	For other in- debtedness ex- isting Oct. 1st, 1898.	For salaries and compensation of surgeons, phy- sicians, attend- ants & serv- ants.	For medicinee and surgical in- struments and books.	For ins. and permanent re- pairs and im- provement of the premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand Oct. 1st, 1898.
Albany City Dispensary.....					\$579 80			\$708 86	\$1,288 75	
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....					1,288 42	\$98 00		1,709 62	5,176 55	\$80 45
Bond St. Homeopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Sq. Branch, N. Y.			\$901 00	\$1,458 51						
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....				640 00	746 21	38 00		164 18	1,798 34	979 51
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....								391 65	991 65	
Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary.....					735 41	623 10		60 88	1,318 44	
Buffalo City Dispensary.....					480 00			222 56	480 00	883 30
Buffalo Homeopathic Dispensary.....								282 56	282 56	
Demit Dispensary, New York....					1,584 51			\$9 176 74	3,236 51	
Dispensary of New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*				400 00	2,475 13	180 00				
Dispensary of Troy Hospital.....										
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	\$1,000 00		666 97	50 00	422 46	130 85		280 86	3,560 38	2,000 67
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....			29 82	3,478 36	1,069 85	12 50		5,113 56	5,113 56	159 79
Gate Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn			267 80	150 00	548 17			\$7 767 34	7,767 34	
Hartman Dispensary, New York....								666 41	666 41	201 13
Hoffman Dispensary, New York....					265 56					
Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York†										
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry†										
Manhattanville Dispensary.....	629 00				748 49	57 89		\$521 91	921 91	94 14
Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	778 57		1,101 00	1,589 57	2,773 38	252 00		70 483 98	80 773 74	
New York Dispensary, New York....				1,777 85	286 20	34 57		1,153 88	3,236 80	
New York Infirmatory Dispensary*										
Northern Dispensary, New York....			257 38	3,065 66	281 64	267 12		681 62	4,404 37	1,947 89
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....				1,485 11	421 19			40 76	1,867 05	58 98
Northeastern Homeopathic Dispensary, New York†								35,400 00	3,400 00	
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....								250 00	1,065 29	
Northwestern Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.....					55 96			239 45	239 45	573 55
Poughkeepsie Dispensary, New York.....			410 51	580 00				22,403 61	2,403 61	282 33
Practical Dispensary for Women and Children, New York								\$1,908 89	1,908 89	
Western Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.....					800 00			400 00	1,900 00	100 00
Williamburgh Dispensary.....			100 00	690 00						
Yorkville Dispensary.....										
Total.....	\$1,000 00	\$2,195 57	\$3,373 73	\$18,561 46	\$13,897 84	\$1,636 83		\$104,564 88	\$144,980 11	\$3,809 43

* Included in the report of the hospital.

† No report furnished.

‡ For all purposes.

TABLE XXX.—Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year.

NAME.	At the Dispensary.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Prescriptions dispensed.
Albany City Dispensary.....	748	1,675	5,369
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	1,000	51,995
Bond Street Homoeopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Square Branch, New York.....	24,479	7,960
Brooklyn Central Dispensary*.....	11,400
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	6,340	6,560
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	4,530	151	22,187
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	10,260
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	1,200
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	1,673	64,787
Buffalo Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	22,089	5,335
Dematt Dispensary, New York.....	7,021	8,000
Dispensary of Long Island College Hospital.....	1,190	1,385
Dispensary of New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	380	43,489
Dispensary of Troy Hospital.....	1,215	623	8,533
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	23,134	4,153
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	1,800	1,026
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	14,733
German Dispensary, New York.....	800
Harlem Dispensary.....
Hoffman Dispensary, New York*.....	10,450	730
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	74,068
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry*.....	800	30,000
Manhattanville Dispensary.....	4,533
Metropolitan Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	24,095	5,322
New York Dispensary.....	9,263	1,107
New York Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	6,099
New York Infirmary Dispensary.....	18,414
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	8,563	1,761
Northeastern Dispensary.....	534
Northeastern Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	10,369
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York*.....	1,069
Poughkeepsie Homoeopathic Dispensary.....
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York.....	314
Western Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	4,366
Williamsburgh Dispensary.....	1,234
Yorkville Dispensary.....	1,274
Total.....	233,231	20,415	9,806	376,315

* No report furnished.

D.—CHARITY WEEK-DAY SCHOOLS.

TABLE XXXI.—*List of Charity Week-day Schools aided by the State for the year ending September 30th, 1869, with their location, number of scholars instructed, and the amount received.*

NAME.	Location.	Number of scholars instructed.	Whole number of days attendance.	Amount received from the State.
Academy of the Sacred Heart.	Albany	60	2,273	\$48 23
Academy of Assumption.	Utica	541	101,641	815 12
American Female Guardian Society (9 schools)	New York	4,473	239,404	1,889 78
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society School.	Brooklyn	510	22,185	185 96
Cathedral Free School (Male)	Albany	154	33,990	199 46
Cathedral Free School (Female)	Albany	85	16,000	138 32
Charity Week-day School of St. Mary's.	Oswego	512	94,600	758 68
Children's Aid Society.	New York	2,006	340,000	2,726 80
Children's Friend Society (Industrial Schools Nos. 1 and 2).	Albany	264	26,500	299 72
Children's Home Society (Day-home).	Troy	225	13,474	106 06
Church of Annunciation (School).	Brooklyn	337	53,920	432 42
Church of Our Lady of Sorrow (School).	New York	1,229	200,000	1,604 00
Convent of Sisters of Mercy (School).	Brooklyn	238	40,000	320 80
Convent of Notre Dame De Victories School.	Ogdensburg	135	13,500	104 66
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home	Buffalo	33	7,055	56 54
First Evangelical Lutheran Trinity School.	Buffalo	263	20,000	160 40
Five Points House of Industry (Schools)	New York	1,140	171,000	1,371 42
Free School Academy of the Sacred Heart.	Manhattanville	307	18,509	148 36
Free School, Church of the Transfiguration.	New York	1,382	200,000	1,604 00
German-American School.	New York	332	56,384	451 62
Hebrew Free School (No. 1)	New York	475	101,000	810 02
Holy Angel Week-day School.	Buffalo	245	16,400	131 52
Holy Cross School.	Albany	238	66,838	535 96
Home for the Friendless (Asylum School)	Newburgh	53	5,206	42 50
Immaculate Conception School.	New York	1,453	220,000	1,764 40
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum (School)	Watertown	65	10,700	85 80
New York Juvenile Guardian Society (Schools)	New York	1,187	93,555	741 10
Nursery and Child's Hospital (School).	New York	87	14,708	117 88
Ontario County Orphan Asylum (School)	Canandaigua	49	10,638	85 18
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church (School).	Albany	20	5,160	61 70
Oswego Orphan Asylum (School)	Oswego	74	16,025	123 32
Parish School of the Church of Holy Innocents	Ananale	63	6,000	58 12
Patriot Orphan Home (School).	Flushing, L. I.	166	25,000	280 70
Rochester Industrial School.	Rochester	201	21,519	172 58
Rochester Orphan Asylum (School).	Rochester	119	16,943	135 80
School of the Most Holy Redeemer	New York	1,372	400,000	3,208 00
School for Idle and Truant Children.	Rochester	156	24,430	195 92
Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children.	Albany	108	14,440	116 28
St. Anne's Charity Week-day School	New York	210	26,000	206 58
St. Bernard's School.	Cohoes	505	80,000	641 60
St. Bridget's School.	Buffalo	517	74,122	594 44
St. Bridget's Parochial School.	New York	1,695	230,000	1,764 40
St. Columbus School.	New York	716	120,000	962 40
St. Francis Xavier Church School.	New York	810	97,500	781 90
St. Gabriel's Male Parochial School.	New York	1,183	140,000	1,122 80
St. Gabriel's Female Parochial School.	New York	819	100,000	608 00
St. James' Church School.	New York	780	102,400	813 22
St. John's Catholic Female School.	Albany	466	64,000	612 28
St. John's Charity School.	Schenectady	508	75,940	602 40
St. John's Charity Week Day School	Greenbush	50	11,800	94 62
St. John's School.	Albany	292	70,000	561 40
St. Joseph's Free Day School (Male)	New York	242	61,31	489 46
St. Joseph's Free Day School (Female)	New York	316	63,853	513 06
St. Joseph's Free School.	Buffalo	253	34,521	276 84
St. Joseph's Female Charity Week Day School	Utica	421	80,437	645 04
St. Joseph's School of St. Joseph's Church.	Albany	291	39,312	315 26
St. Joseph's Parochial School.	Buffalo	374	28,943	231 50
St. Lawrence Church School.	New York	425	15,000	120 20
St. Louis Roman Catholic School.	Buffalo	112	20,100	161 20
St. Mary's School.	Buffalo	73	16,823	135 20
St. Mary's School.	Clifton	452	72,817	583 84
St. Mary's School.	Port Chester	258	22,700	237 60
Carried forward		33,184	4,333,889	\$35,204 40

TABLE XXXI.—(Continued).

NAME.	Location.	Number of scholars instructed.	Whole number of days attendance.	Amount received from the State.
Brought forward		33, 184	4, 383, 889	\$35, 204 40
St. Mary's Free School	Albany	145	18, 495	148 36
St. Mary's Female Institute	New York	908	180, 000	1, 049 60
St. Mary's Male School	New York	699	121, 626	975 22
St. Mary's Parochial School	Niagara Falls ..	134	14, 183	113 78
St. Mary's Parochial School	Rondout	565	77, 872	694 50
St. Matthew's School	New Rochelle ..	185	30, 000	240 60
St. Patrick's School	Utica	179	40, 633	325 84
St. Patrick's Cathedral School	New York	955	168, 288	1, 269 06
St. Patrick's Charity School	Newburgh	565	100, 195	803 60
St. Patrick's Church (School)	West Troy	246	38, 000	304 76
St. Patrick's Female School	Rochester	147	22, 206	178 04
St. Patrick's Parochial School	Buffalo	334	60, 120	482 16
St. Peter's School	N. Brighton, S. I.	421	75, 780	607 74
St. Peter's School	Rome	376	50, 516	405 00
St. Peter's Academy Week Day School	Poughkeepsie ..	690	89, 700	719 38
St. Peter's Charity School	New York	903	82, 641	662 44
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Charity School	Troy	506	82, 000	657 64
St. Peter and Paul's Church School	Brooklyn, E. D.	580	101, 081	810 82
St. Raymond's School	Westchester ..	140	18, 000	142 36
St. Teresa's Church Male and Female Schools	New York	910	140, 000	1, 122 80
St. Thomas' Week Day School	Batavia	352	30, 370	243 80
St. Vincent's School	Buffalo	150	25, 503	204 50
St. Vincent's Day School	Syracuse	215	30, 436	243 90
St. Vincent's Female School	Troy	273	57, 218	458 74
St. Vincent's Male and Female Orphan Asylum (Schools)	Albany	226	43, 583	349 46
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum (School)	Troy	284	24, 016	192 48
Union Free School of St. Peter's	Plattsburgh	749	100, 000	802 00
Ursuline Convent	Morrisania	128	25, 600	205 30
Utica Orphan Asylum (School)	Utica	117	16, 594	133 12
Wilson's Industrial School for Girls	New York	456	40, 371	323 60
Total		45, 767	6, 238, 916	\$50, 000 00

* Furnished by the State Comptroller.

ERRATA.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

- Page 57. Second paragraph, last line, for "two hundred and thirty-seven," read "three hundred and thirty-seven."
- Page 58. Second paragraph, last line, for "\$23,786 90," read "\$25,786 90."
- Page 61. First paragraph, fifth line, for \$55,772 75," read "\$57,262 90."
- Page 61. Eighth paragraph, third line, for "\$21,133 02," read "\$23,132 02."
- Page 71. Eighth paragraph, sixth line, for "\$107,120 84," read "\$142,120 84;" and for "\$102,420 84," read "\$137,420 84."
- Page 72. Last paragraph, first line, for "\$60,000," read "\$36,000."
- Page 74. Fifth paragraph, last line, for "\$2,600," read "\$2,655."
- Page 75. Third paragraph, third line, for "\$75,000," read "\$7,500."
- Page 79. Third paragraph, last line, for "\$25,720 39," read "\$25,720 59."
- Page 93. Last paragraph, third line, for "\$35,000," read "\$82,000;" and fourth line, for "\$43,000," read "\$46,000."
- Page 94. Third paragraph, last line, strike out "then."
- Page 96. Fourth paragraph, fourth line, for "\$23,537 71," read "\$23,557 71."
- Page 98. Sixth paragraph, fourth line, for \$8,800," read "\$8,000;" and for "\$6,000," read "\$6,800."
- Page 104. Fifth paragraph, fourth line, for "\$21,000," read "\$18,300."
- Page 106. Fifth paragraph, second line, for "West Farms," read "West Seneca."
- Page 113. Fourth paragraph, last line, for "West Farms," read "West Seneca."
- Page 114. Fifth paragraph, last line, for "\$7,949 77," read "\$7,277 77."
- Page 115. First paragraph, seventh line, for "\$6,403 77," read "\$7,003 77."
- Page 122. Third paragraph, seventh line, for "twenty-two," read "fourteen."
- Page 122. Last paragraph, fourth line, for "\$8,039 88," read "\$8,059 88."
- Page 139. Seventh paragraph, first line, for "1858," read "1848."
- Page 155. Last paragraph, fifth line, for "\$206,000," read "\$231,000;" and sixth line, for "\$10,010," read "\$11,010."
- Page 158. Sixth paragraph, fourth line, for "\$61,047 42," read "\$71,047 42."
- Page 159. Sixth paragraph, second line, for "twenty-five," read "twenty-three."

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